

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

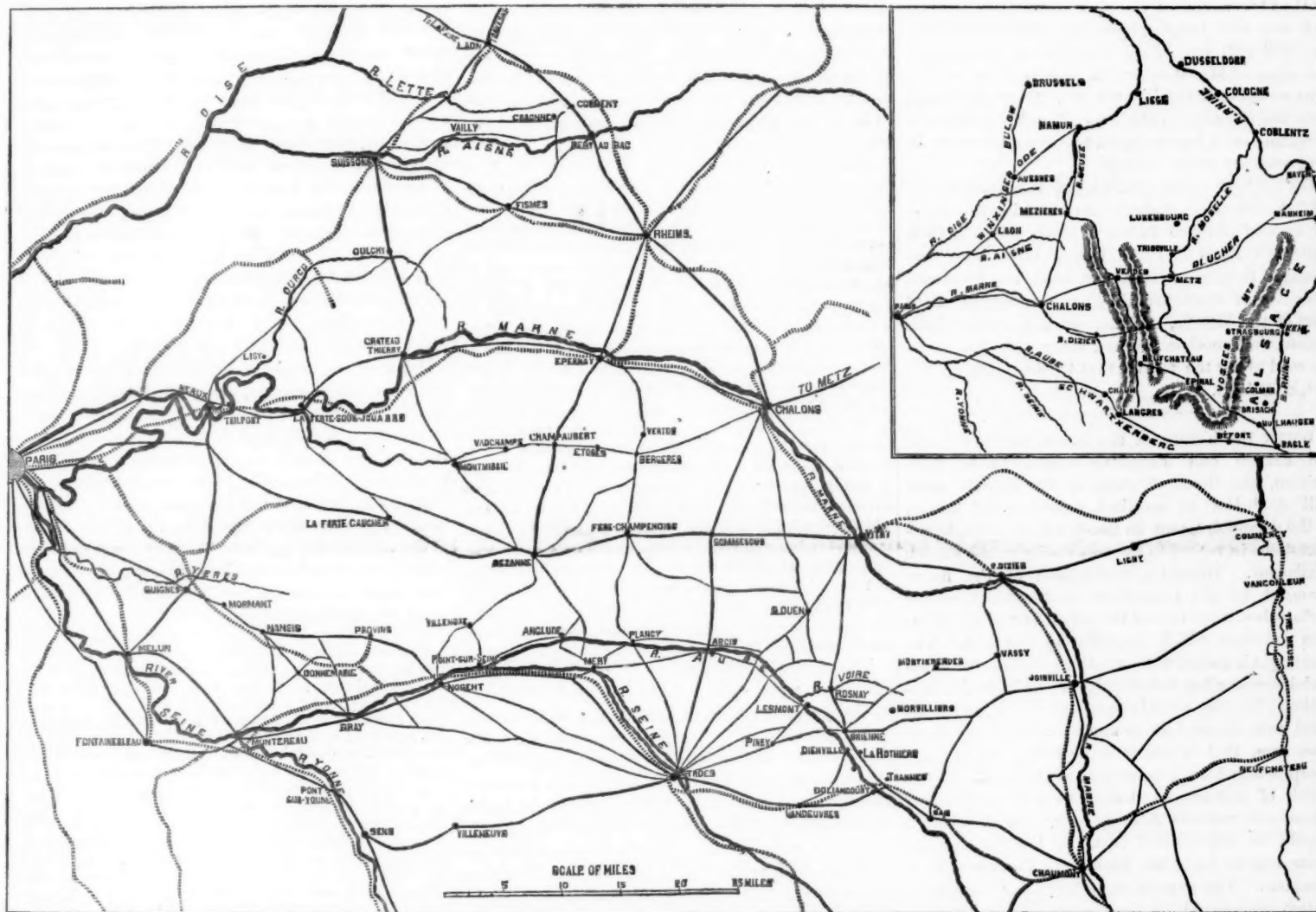
## JOURNAL.

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### THE GERMAN INVASION.

TWO years ago, a distinguished American soldier called upon General VON MOLTKE at the War Office in Berlin, where he found the great Prussian strategist poring over his maps of the Rhine frontier. "If you will permit me, General VON MOLTKE," said our friend, "I should like to ask an impertinent question, which you must answer or not as you think best." "Certainly," replied the General; "ask it." Laying his hand upon the open map with significant gesture, he inquired: "Are you ready?" "Yes," was the answer; "only we cannot in case of a war with France hope for such good fortune as attended us in the campaign against Austria. The great difficulty is that our King cannot be persuaded to declare war, and thus give us the benefit of the initiative."

Prussia did not declare war against France, and no doubt King WILLIAM spoke from the impulses of an honest heart when he asserted so solemnly that he was anxious to avert the contest and live at peace with the French people. France has had the benefit of the initiative, as VON MOLTKE expected, but the extraordinary perfection of the Prussian military organization has enabled her antagonist to wrest at one stroke all the advantage her first move should have given. France has been rudely disturbed in her fool's paradise, and has awakened from her dreams to discover how deeply imperial corrup-

tion has eaten into the very heart of the military administration upon which she has depended. Her army organization is at fault, her commissariat defective, her medical department behind the age, her signal system clumsy and ineffective; the arms and ammunition for which she has paid are not forthcoming in her extremity; and it is even asserted that some of the battalions on which she has depended have had their existence only upon paper.

It may be asked how this could be true and the facts remain concealed from military observation. We answer that they have been no secret except to that national vanity which is convinced by no argument but that of disaster. General TROCHU, the Duc d'AUMALE, and other observers less noted, have given their warning in publications which are only now attracting the attention they deserved in the beginning. These prophets have had the prophet's reward. The Orleans prince had nothing to lose, but TROCHU has fallen from the high place he held in the Emperor's regard, when as Colonel TROCHU he was sent to the Crimea to act as mentor to the lighter-headed ST. ARNAUD. TROCHU's frankness and his honest patriotism have cost him what the soldier values next to his honor, the confidence of his superiors and the opportunity for advancement. But France has lost more than this in losing the services of one of the soundest military intellects in the empire. TROCHU's opportunity has come at

last, and his appearance in a leading military position is a hopeful sign for his country, as indicating at least a partial change of policy, which if made complete might prove her salvation.

Of the actual military position it is hard to speak without reserve, simply because it is hard to say what that position really is. All that seems to be clearly established is that MACMAHON has retreated before the Crown Prince as far as Rheims, and that BAZAINE has not left the vicinity of Metz, where he has been heavily engaged during the past week with the armies under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and VON STEINMETZ. The cavalry of the Crown Prince are reported along the railroad running from Strasbourg through Châlons to Nancy, and within twenty or thirty miles of Châlons. A later despatch from Berlin reports that Châlons has been evacuated, and that the German cavalry had advanced to within sixty-five miles from Paris. Châlons is ninety miles from Paris, and Troyes (misprinted Troes on our map) the same distance. These seem to have been mere raiding parties, however, engaged in tearing up the road, which is evidence that they did not yet occupy it in force. There is no certain proof that the Germans have possessed themselves of any of the important fortifications along the line of this railroad. Phalsbourg has been reported captured, but the latest German despatches announce



that the news lacks confirmation. BAZAINE would appear to be detained at Metz, with the Germans in possession of the road to Verdun, for which they had a hard fight, extending through several days. According to the account which appears elsewhere from a correspondent of the *Tribune* at Prussian headquarters, VON STEINMETZ crossed the railroad north of Metz, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to the south, the two forming a junction west of Metz. Four corps, he tells us, are to be left in front of Metz, while the rest of the German army, under the King, is to press on to Verdun, seeking, doubtless, to put themselves in a position to co-operate with the Crown Prince against the army which MACMAHON has been gathering at Châlons, and which appears to be now at Rheims.

Their victories have cost the Germans heavily, though their admirable military system will enable them to make good their losses, and, after providing for the observation of the fortresses they leave in their rear, and keeping open their communications, they will still have force sufficient to confront the new army of MACMAHON. A decisive defeat of this army would open the road to Paris. Its success would place the Germans in the uncomfortable position of retreating on a line occupied by strong fortresses in the possession of the enemy.

For the better understanding of the situation, we publish with this a strategic map, showing in outline the lines of advance followed by the Allies in their march on Paris in 1814. One of these lines, that through Belgium, is shut out from the Germans. Over two of the others they have already advanced west of the Moselle, and there are not wanting indications that another German army will soon be on the road along the fourth, that to the south by Belfort, or Belfort.

WHEN the history of the recent battles between the French and Prussians comes to be fully written, the demoralization of the French army will doubtless be ascribed, among other causes, to the disappointment in the too high-wrought expectations in regard to the superiority of the French armament. Dramatic descriptions of the havoc wrought by the mitrailleuse at Saarbrück are of little value in the face of the actual fact of the Prussian successes which immediately followed. The Chassepot is undoubtedly a better gun than the Zundnadelgewehr when tested under precisely similar conditions; but the actual conditions under which the rival guns are used are so much in favor of the Prussian arm, that whatever superiority the French weapon may have is more than neutralized. Not to speak of the alleged defects in the manufacture of Chassepots received from private manufactories, it should be remembered that the Prussians are far more expert than the French in the use of their weapons. The experts kept by manufacturers of patent arms to exhibit their wares acquire such dexterity that they will fire a breech-loading gun thirty times or more a minute, when an ordinary man, after a month's constant practice, cannot fire the same gun more than ten times a minute. Bear this fact in mind, and remember that the Prussians commenced twenty-five years ago to replace their old guns with breech-loaders; that their entire army was supplied with them before 1866; that the war with Austria that year made their soldiers not only veterans, but experts in the manipulation of their arms; and that the constant experience they have had ever since with them has kept them in practice. Then consider that in 1866 the French had not a single breech-loader made or making; that none could be, or were, procured for two years—then only in comparatively small quantities; that the bulk of those they now have must have been received during the last year; that the majority of soldiers now rushing to the front never had a breech-loader in their hands before; and the immense advantage the Prussians have had, and must continue to have, in the early battles of the war, is at once apparent. A few months' practice on the part of the French will, however, if the war continues, tend to remove this disparity.

Both the French and Prussian guns belong to the same class of single breech-loaders, called bolt guns, from the fact that the principal piece of the breech mechanism, used to close and open the breech, is a bolt with a knob on it by which the bolt is moved

backward and forward, and secured or held in its place by turning the knob to the right or left into a notch, precisely as in a common door bolt. The other differences in the construction of the breech mechanism, by which these guns are distinguished from each other, add little to the rapidity with which either can be fired; and in this respect they are so near alike as to afford no advantage to either sufficiently decided to affect the results of a battle. In fact, the differences between the very best American single breech-loaders and the Chassepot are not sufficient to give an army any such advantages as the needle-gun had over the Austrian guns in 1866. The Chassepot is superior to the needle-gun in its long range, accuracy, and low trajectory, and this the French assert has been fully demonstrated in the late battles. A brief description of the two guns, so far as their construction bears upon this point, will make the fact, and the cause, apparent to any one familiar with the late improvements in fire-arms, in those qualities which are entirely distinct from the breech mechanism. Major MORDECAI, one of the commissioners sent with McCLELLAN to Europe by JEFFERSON DAVIS during the Crimean war, in his report gives the following description of the Prussian needle-gun:

Although it is endeavored to make a secret in Prussia of the construction of this arm, it is well known in other countries; it is described in several published books, and specimens of it are to be had in Liege, in New York, and in many other places. It is sufficient, therefore, to say here that it is an arm which is loaded at the breech with a cartridge, in which the ball, the powder, and the priming are all united together by means of a paper sabot. The charge is fired by a needle, which is acted on by a spiral spring, and which, after passing through the charge, pierces a small lozenge of friction priming placed in the rear of the paper sabot, and thus sets fire to the charge of powder at its forward end. The barrel is thirty-six inches long, and the bore 0.62 inch in diameter; there are four grooves, having a twist of one turn in twenty-nine inches. The charge is fifty-six grains, or about one-eighth the weight of the conical ball. This arm is highly approved by the Prussian officers with whom we conversed respecting it, and it is understood that the use of it will be extended in their army; but they have had no opportunity of trying it in actual service, except on a small scale in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Its complicated structure, and other objections, seem to have prevented it from finding favor in any other country, even so far as to cause a trial of the arm to be made on any considerable scale (so far as we are informed) out of Prussia.

This account of the estimate in which all countries held the needle-gun was true, and continued to be so up to 1866, when public opinion was suddenly changed by the performance of that now famous arm. Major MORDECAI's description of the gun was undoubtedly correct, and it has remained the same ever since, viz: "Barrel, thirty-six inches long; calibre, 62-100, with a charge of fifty-six grains of powder, and weight of ball about four hundred and ninety-six grains, and the ball (as shown in the engraving accompanying the report) shaped like an egg." The proportions were the best ideas of the time when they were adopted, twenty-five years ago, but they could hardly be worse, and have been entirely exploded by later investigations.

If the Prussians would remove from their guns (as we some time since reported they were doing) the present large bore (62-100) barrels, and substitute for them new barrels with a calibre of bore 42-100, make the same weight of lead into a form to fit that calibre, and use the same charge of powder, or a little larger, they would more than double the power, range, and accuracy of their present gun, with a corresponding low trajectory, and in each of these qualities it would excel the present Chassepot gun. On the other hand, the French, in adopting the calibre of the Chassepot, and the form and weight of ball and charge of powder, had the benefit of more than twenty years of rapid progress in improvements, so that in these respects their arm is nearly perfect, though not quite up to the standard reached by the progress of improvements since 1866.

While the French flagship *Semiramis* was in the harbor of New York last summer, one of the officers gave us a box of the cartridges used in the Chassepot on that ship, and we give the results from weights which we have just made. We mention this fact as the source of our information, because very different statements on this point have been made which are inaccurate. The Chassepot gun has a calibre of 45-100ths; the ball is one inch long and nearly cylindri-

cal in form, tapering from 4-200ths calibre in the front end, which is hemispherical, to 48-100ths at the base; the length is equal to two and a fifth diameters; it weighs four hundred and eleven grains; the charge of powder used is eighty-eight grains. These facts, showing the calibre and charges of the two guns, will at sight demonstrate to any one familiar with the matter the superiority of the Chassepot.

The Prussian Government are, undoubtedly, amply supplied with their guns, but is it so with the French? None but the initiated know, but the brief time which they have had in which to make, and get them made, renders it extremely doubtful, if not impossible, that they can have as many as even a half million of these guns, when they need at least a million. Their frantic efforts to give the impression that they have them in large quantities serve only to throw doubt on the question. A statement is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that they are now having them made at the rate of sixty thousand per week, equal to over three million guns a year. Any one at all familiar with the subject knows that all the gun machinery and gun makers of Europe and America combined are not equal to a production of half this quantity. Another newspaper paragraph, apparently having the same origin, and designed to convey an idea of the immense supply of cartridges they have on hand, states the quantity to be sixty millions. Now what is this among one million of soldiers? Why, just sixty rounds to a man, which he can use up in ten minutes. The recent complaints of the French generals and Minister of War, that the soldiers fire too rapidly, confirm the suspicion that they are not too well supplied with ammunition. Rushing into a war for which they were unprepared, without sufficient arms and ammunition, and without a practical knowledge by the soldiers of the use and value even of what they have, will ruin France unless she can protract the war long enough to correct these errors, which is now scarcely possible. The accounts from the seat of war state that the Prussians carried strongly intrenched positions occupied by the French troops at the point of the bayonet. This they could not have done if the French troops had been armed with the best American repeating breech-loaders, and understood how to handle them.

ONE cause of the French defeat was the drunkenness and want of discipline among the soldiers of their army. Several of the correspondents speak of this, and one said, three weeks ago: "I have, as yet, seen no evil results arising from this extraordinary relaxation of discipline. But this state could not last a month in any army even the French, without destroying all the bonds which hold together and in order large bodies of armed men."

EVERY Prussian is to carry his name on a piece of parchment and attach it to his uniform when going into action. The parchments will be collected from the dead who are buried on the battle-field, and the enemy will also be requested to collect them, if he should remain master of the field, and return them by flag of truce. Machines have already cut the 940,000 pieces of parchment which are wanted, and numerous hands have copied the contents of the rolls on these parchments.

THE old Prussian Field-Marshal, Count Wrangel, who is now eighty-four, has, probably on account of his age, not been appointed to any command in the present war. As he informed his regiment, the Third Cuirassiers, lately, as they passed through Berlin, he had petitioned the King to be allowed to take part in the campaign as a private cuirassier in his own regiment. The King, however, did not grant the request, and the veteran general, who had fought the French once before, is, therefore, compelled to stay at Berlin, and make himself useful in a more peaceable way.

THE French and comic papers are devoting themselves to patriotic fun. *Kladderadatsch* has a cartoon depicting the Emperor with all his wrinkles, and with more than his frightful protuberance; his foot upon the Rhine, drinking from a bowl of smoking blood. Beneath is the legend, "The monster must needs drink blood to bring back his lost youth. Be it so! He shall have his fill." *Charivari* presents us with the portrait of a French soldier working a mitrailleuse. Before him an immense field covered with dead bodies. Soldier *loquitur*: "It is not five minutes since I began, and the war is already over. I suppose I must have turned the handle too fast."

THE Prussian accounts of the campaign are much more reliable than those of the French. This results from the Prussian system, which was exemplified in the war of 1866. Then, as now, news from the seat of war was almost daily, and sometimes four or five times per day, forwarded to Berlin from the Prussian headquarters posted up by the police on the advertising pillars, and distributed at the taverns to the extent of about 2,000 copies. These dispatches 108 in all, printed on orange-colored paper, still adorn the walls of many tavern parlors, and now bear evidence to the extreme conscientiousness of the Prussian army respecting its own deeds. Whenever the information afterward proved to be not quite correct it was invariably because Prussian victories were understated. The same curious fact is seen in this war.



## THE ARMY.

SUBJECT to the approval of the proper authority, the reservation of Fort George H. Thomas, near Pembina, D. T., has been extended to include all that portion of section fifteen, in township one hundred and sixty-three north of range number fifty-one west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States survey, which lies on the right bank of the Red River of the North.

THE following endorsement of the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, on requisitions of blank ammunition, forwarded by the chief ordnance officer of the District of New Mexico, is published for the information of officers on duty in that district: "Respectfully returned to the Chief of Ordnance. The Secretary of War does not regard General Orders No. 70, dated July 23, 1870, from this office, as absolutely requiring the firing of morning and evening guns, and therefore the expense of transportation of powder for the purpose to an interior post will not be incurred."

THE President has made the following cadet appointments at large for September, 1870, in place of those who failed to pass examination or to report for examination last June: William Logan Geary, son of Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania; William Baird, son of Assistant Inspector-General Baird, U. S. Army; William Seward Webb, son of James Watson Webb, late Minister to Brazil, and brother of General A. S. Webb of the Army; Clarence Deems, son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Deems, of the Maryland Volunteer Cavalry during the late war; William Maynadier, son of Captain Maynadier, a deceased officer of the Army, and grandson of General Maynadier of the Ordnance Department; John A. Sutter, grandson of the celebrated California pioneer.

IN accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, dated February 5, 1870, all disposable (white) mounted General Service recruits at the Fort Leavenworth recruiting depot will be sent without delay to Fort Union, New Mexico, from which point they will be reported by letter to Colonel George W. Getty, commanding District of New Mexico, for equitable assignment to the companies of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Charles Hobart, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will conduct the detachment from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union. First Lieutenant Mortimer M. Wheeler, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Orsemus B. Boyd, of the same regiment; and Acting Assistant Surgeon P. C. Garvin, U. S. Army, will report to Captain Hobart for duty with the detachment. Acting Assistant Surgeon Garvin will return to his present station from Fort Union. The recruits will be armed, equipped, and supplied with ammunition at Fort Leavenworth. The necessary clothing, camp and garrison equipage will also be drawn at that post. Rations will be drawn at Fort Leavenworth to subsist the detachment to Fort Lyon, and at the latter post for the march to Fort Union. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation—by rail as far as Kit Carson.

AN official report from Colonel Nelson, commanding Fort Supply, dated July 30, states that Brevet Colonel Carpenter, commanding the Tenth Cavalry, arrived there July 27 from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, where he had been sent as an escort for a train loaded with Indian commissary supplies. He states that all the Arapahoes are at their agency, and that when he arrived there there were also about twenty or thirty lodges of Cheyennes at that place, and that twenty-two more lodges of Cheyennes under Big Horse came in before he left. Big Horse reported that Big Jake would be in shortly with 200 more lodges of Cheyennes. If Big Jake comes in, there will be little further trouble from the Cheyennes south of the Arkansas. The depredations committed in the Camp Supply region are mostly done by the Kiowas under Little Heart. A report from General Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, dated the 2d inst., states that there had been no recent depredations. Two raiding parties have been reported as having been in Texas, and it appears from General Grierson's report that they are the Indians which had the recent engagement with a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry near the Big or Little Washita, in which three Indians and two soldiers were killed and a number wounded on each side. Iron Mountain, of the Comanches, and Thausen, of the Kiowas, with some leaders of the Apaches and others, in all fifteen, were at Fort Sill on the 1st inst., and report the Indians on their way to that place. They were then encamped at Mount Webster, about fifty miles from Fort Sill. It is reported by the Indians that the Kiowas have in their possession seven captives, one woman and six children, who were lately captured in Texas. They agree to bring them in and deliver them up, as well as

captured property. They had just held a general council and decided to cease all hostilities.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 22, 1870.

[THERE were no Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Tuesday, the 16th instant.]  
Wednesday, August 17.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles G. Gordon, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to draw pay in advance for the month of August, 1870, before proceeding to the Department of Texas with recruits.

Surgeon E. J. Bailey is hereby authorized to draw pay in advance for the month of September, 1870, before proceeding to headquarters Department of Arizona, as directed by Special Orders No. 200, August 12, 1870, from this office.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 41, June 21, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

Thursday, August 18.

Colonel N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general, will, in addition to his other duties, hereafter make all payments at the U. S. Military Academy in person, for the purpose, visiting West Point, New York, once each month.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 17, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 207, August 17, 1870, from this office, authorizing First Lieutenant Charles G. Gordon, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to draw pay in advance for the month of August, 1870, is hereby amended so as to authorize him to draw pay in advance for the months of August and September, 1870, before proceeding to the Department of Texas with recruits.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Alexander H. Wands, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect August 31, 1870. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Permission to delay fifteen days in complying with so much of General Orders No. 103, August 3, 1870, from this office, as directs him to proceed immediately to join his regiment, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain J. P. Schindel, Sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 62, April 18, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended ninety days.

Permission to delay thirty days before proceeding to join his regiment, as directed in General Orders No. 103, August 3, 1870, from this office, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant D. B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his company, as directed by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 150, June 29, 1870, from this office, is hereby granted Captain L. Lorain, Third U. S. Artillery, until October 1, 1870.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. L. Davis, Tenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 55, July 25, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby extended until the departure of the first detachment of recruits leaving Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for the Department of Texas, which he will accompany, reporting by letter in the mean time to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Wallen, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will proceed without delay to Atlanta, Georgia, and report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for duty.

Friday, August 19.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Brigadier-General E. O. Ord, president of the retiring board convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Maloney, unassigned; Captains—Isaac R. Dunkelberger, First U. S. Cavalry; Thomas Grey, Second U. S. Artillery; William R. Smedberg, unassigned. First Lieutenants—William Crosby, unassigned; Thomas H. Hay, unassigned; George D. Hill, unassigned.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: Lieutenant-Colonels—Albert G. Brackett, Second U. S. Cavalry; Edward W. Hinks, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; George A. Woodward, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. Majors—Benjamin P. Runkle, unassigned; Samuel H. Starr, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. Captains—William H. Bartholmew, Sixteenth U. S. Cavalry; Edwin J. Conway, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Samuel P. Lee, unassigned; William F. Lynch, unassigned; Thomas E. Maley, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; James McCleery, unassigned; George H. McLoughlin, Second U. S. Infantry; William Nelson, unassigned; William H. Penrose, Third U. S. Infantry; James Thompson, unassigned. First Lieutenants—John A. Bodamer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Joseph K. Byers, unassigned; John F. Cleghorn, unassigned; Michael Dolan, unassigned; Frank D. Garretty, unassigned; Michael J. Hogarty, unassigned; James Joyce, unassigned; Jacob W. Keller, unassigned;

John Kelliher, unassigned; John Lan-ty, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Horace Neide, unassigned; Daniel M. Page, unassigned; Frank R. Rice, unassigned; Richard W. Ross, Sixth U. S. Infantry; George P. Sherwood, Sixth U. S. Infantry; George S. Spalding, unassigned; Isaac N. Walter, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. Second Lieutenants—William P. Atwell, unassigned; George W. Budd, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Eben Crosby, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; John L. Graham, unassigned; William P. Hogarty, unassigned; Gilbert S. Jennings, First U. S. Infantry; Charles W. Keyes, unassigned; Henry H. Kuhn, unassigned; Thomas W. Lord, Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Michael Mangan, unassigned; James H. Rice, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Thaddeus Roberts, Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Jonathan A. Yeckley, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Brigadier-General Irwin McDowell, president of the Retiring Board convened at New York city, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph B. Kiddoo, unassigned. Majors—Martin D. Hardin, First U. S. Infantry; Edward McK. Hudson, unassigned; John V. Du Bois, Third U. S. Cavalry; Hugh B. Fleming, unassigned; William B. Lane, Third U. S. Cavalry; George A. Williams, Twentieth U. S. Infantry. Captains—Clarence M. Bailly, unassigned; Albert Barnitz, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; James A. Bates, unassigned; Seth Bonney, unassigned; Henry F. Brownson, unassigned; George B. Carse, unassigned; Robert Catlin, unassigned; Louis E. Crone, unassigned; John Elliott, unassigned; Hezekiah Gardner, unassigned; Joseph W. Gelray, unassigned; George W. Gile, unassigned; Charles T. Greene, unassigned; James F. Grimes, unassigned; Robert L. Kilpatrick, unassigned; Emerson H. Liscum, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; James W. Long, unassigned; Andrew J. McNett, unassigned; William H. Merrell, unassigned; Thomas H. Norton, unassigned; Charles M. Pyne, unassigned; Wright Rives, unassigned; George Q. White, unassigned; Samuel C. Williamson, unassigned. First Lieutenants—Nicholas D. Badger, unassigned; Hugh D. Bowker, unassigned; Charles A. Curtis, unassigned; William J. Doves, unassigned; Dennis J. Downing, unassigned; Richard C. Du Bois, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Edwin C. Gaskill, unassigned; John M. Hoag, unassigned; John R. Hynes, unassigned; Edward C. Knower, unassigned; Thomas E. Merritt, unassigned; Alanson E. Niles, unassigned; Robert C. Perry, unassigned; Edmund Rice, unassigned; Benjamin H. Rodgers, unassigned; William Stone, unassigned; Richard W. Tyler, unassigned; Albert O. Vincent, Second U. S. Artillery; Frederick C. Von Schirach, unassigned; John C. White, unassigned; Leonard J. Whiting, unassigned; Henry R. Williams, unassigned. Second Lieutenants—Andrew C. Bayne, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry; Frank Madden, unassigned; Gustave Magnitzky, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Frank A. Page, Tenth U. S. Infantry; Benjamin M. Piatt, unassigned; Douglas G. Risley, unassigned; John F. Smith, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Samuel Walker, unassigned; Assistant Surgeon William C. Minor, U. S. Army.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Richard G. Lay, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 88, July 13, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended four months.

First Lieutenant J. M. Hoag, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Saturday, August 20.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 203, August 13, 1870, from this office, to be sent to the Third U. S. Artillery, in the Department of the South, have been forwarded, the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and forward them, under proper charge, to the points hereafter mentioned, for assignment as follows: thirty-six to Fort McHenry, Maryland, for assignment to Companies C, D, and H, Fourth U. S. Artillery; thirty-seven to Fort Washington, Maryland, for assignment to Companies A and M, Fourth U. S. Artillery; seventeen to Fort Foote, Maryland, for assignment to Company I, Fourth U. S. Artillery; ten to Fort Macon, North Carolina, for assignment to Companies K and L, Fourth U. S. Artillery; forty-one to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for assignment to Companies A and B, and Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery; twenty-three to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, for assignment to Company H, Fifth U. S. Artillery; thirteen to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, for assignment to Company E, Fifth U. S. Artillery; eleven to Fort Preble, Maine, for assignment to Company M, Fifth U. S. Artillery; twelve to Fort Sullivan, Maine, for assignment to Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 203, August 13, 1870, from this office, directing the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to forward two hundred recruits to the Eighth U. S. Cavalry in the Department of the Missouri, is hereby revoked.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 166, July 16, 1870, from this office, to be sent to the Second U. S. Cavalry in the Military Division of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become dis-



posable at the depot to San Diego, California, via the Isthmus of Panama, where they will be reported by telegraph, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the Third U. S. Cavalry.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, will report by letter to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant F. E. Olmstead, Tenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 3, April 26, 1870, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Permission to delay fifteen days en route to join his regiment, in accordance with Special Orders No. 167, July 18, 1870, from this office, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Alvan S. Galbreath, Second U. S. Infantry.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Chancellor Martin, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 1, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are hereby made: First Lieutenant W. S. Beebe, from Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York; First Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, from Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Second Lieutenant A. L. Varney, from Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, to Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory. The movement of these officers will be made under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the First U. S. Artillery, to take effect September 1, 1870, are hereby announced: First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counsellman, from Company B to Company C; First Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlin, from Company C to Company B. The officers thus transferred will join their proper companies on the date above mentioned.

Monday, August 22.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Morris C. Foot, Ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 141, August 6, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

Hospital Steward Hugo B. Kohl, U. S. Army, now on furlough at Chicago, Illinois, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at headquarters Department of the Missouri.

Permission to delay thirty days in complying with so much of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 159, July 9, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his proper station September 15, 1870, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas Ward, First U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Captain George M. Downey, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 87, July 12, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, is hereby extended forty days.

Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern Superintendency.

The telegraphic order of the 20th instant, from this office, authorizing Second Lieutenant John J. Clague, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, to draw two months' pay in advance, is hereby confirmed.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

POST CHAPLAIN Jeremiah Porter, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty at the post of Fort Brown, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Captain Gaines Lawson, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, August 6.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant George W. Sheldon, Fourth U. S. Artillery, August 23.

MAJOR Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, is announced as adjutant-general of the Department of California.

CAPTAIN Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was assigned August 14 as post quartermaster at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

MAJOR James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, has been constituted a field officer's court for the troops of that regiment now serving at Little Rock, Ark.

CHAPLAIN John E. Fish, U. S. Army, was relieved August 14 from duty at Fort Rice, D. T., and ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Randall, D. T., for duty at that post.

CHAPLAIN George D. Crocker, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, D. T. He will proceed and report to the commanding officer at Fort Sully, D. T., for duty at that post.

UNDER authority from the War Department, First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First U. S. Artillery, has been appointed recorder to the board to retire disabled officers ordered to convene in New York.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Chaplain John F. Fish, U. S. Army, August 15, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of sixty days.

LEAVE of absence for fourteen days was granted Major James F. Wade, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, August 8. Major Wade has permission to avail himself of this leave in the early part of September.

FIRST Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, will repair to Austin, Texas, and report at the headquarters Department of Texas for duty in the office of the judge-advocate of the department.

SECOND Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Twenty-second In-

fantry, acting ordnance officer of the Department of Dakota, will relieve First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, August 15, as acting signal officer of the department.

SECOND Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, acting ordnance officer of the Department of Dakota, was ordered to relieve First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, as acting signal officer of the department, August 15.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department of Texas, and to apply to division headquarters for an extension of thirty days, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, August 12.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, U. S. Army, was, August 1, relieved from duty at the post of Austin, Texas, and will report to Captain Sebastian Gunther, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for duty with Company H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, en route to Fort Richardson, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gregory, U. S. Army, was relieved August 2 from duty at Jefferson, Texas, and ordered to accompany Company M, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to Fort Richardson, Texas, and, upon arrival, to report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles L. Davis, Tenth U. S. Infantry, was granted permission, August 6, to apply, through headquarters Military Division of the South, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for a further extension of sixty days to the leave of absence granted him.

FIRST Lieutenant Jacob Wagner, Tenth U. S. Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Albert F. Bayard, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, were detailed August 3 as additional members of the general court-martial instituted by paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 49, current series, from headquarters Department of Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon R. Gale, U. S. Army, was ordered August 4 to proceed to Waco, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Company C, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, en route to Fort Richardson, Texas. Upon his arrival at Fort Richardson, Dr. Gale will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on account of wounds received in action with Indians, with permission to leave the limits of the Military District of Texas and to apply to division headquarters for an extension of thirty days, was granted Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Hatch, U. S. Army, August 2.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, was ordered August 17 to proceed without delay to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kansas, and to Fort Lyon, C. T., on business connected with his department; Major David G. Swaim, judge-advocate U. S. Army, to Fort Lyon, C. T.; and Major Michael R. Morgan, chief commissary of subsistence, to Fort Lyon, C. T., and return.

FIRST Lieutenant John Carland, regimental quartermaster Sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Fort Gibson, C. N., and report for duty to the commanding officer Sixth U. S. Infantry, relieving in his present duties Second Lieutenant George P. McDougall, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gibson. Lieutenant McDougall will then proceed without delay to join his company for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon D. L. Snively, U. S. Army, was ordered August 6 to proceed from Fort Griffin, Texas, to Fort Richardson, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty; and Acting Assistant Surgeon Julius Morlancso, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at Fort Richardson, Texas, and ordered to proceed to Fort Jackson, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

UPON being relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., by Captain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, Second Lieutenant John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, will be relieved from duty with his company, and repair without delay to the headquarters Department of Dakota, reporting in person to the major-general commanding for temporary duty. Captain W. P. Martin, military storekeeper U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the same department.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending August 24, 1870: Colonel William T. Barry, Second U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant August V. Kautz, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant I. T. Webster, First U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain J. B. Rawles, Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman, Third U. S. Artillery; Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

THE *Wilmington Daily Commercial* says: "The public interest excited by the court-martial trial of Surgeon E. J. Bailly, of the U. S. Army, will be relieved by the announcement that the trial has closed, and Dr. Bailly has been honorably acquitted. Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, of the First U. S. Artillery (now stationed at Fort Schuyler), conducted the defence of Dr. Bailly with ability and fidelity, and the doctor expresses his kind feeling as well to Lieutenant Gardner as to General McDowell and the other officers stationed at New York for their uniform kindness and courtesy during the very unpleasant ordeal from which he has just passed. The terms of his acquittal are regarded as highly gratifying, and they will be accepted as such by his many friends in this city and elsewhere."

THE *Washington Star* says: "Congress having authorized the erection of a bronze equestrian statue of the late John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, in one of the public parks in this city, and also placed at the disposal of the President certain bronze ordnance of which to make the statue, the work will be commenced as soon as the necessary amount of money can be raised. The association having the matter in charge is presided over by General John E. Smith, and among the vice-presidents are

Secretary Belknap, Postmaster-General Creswell, W. W. Corcoran, Senator Morton, Secretary Boutwell, General Logan, General Meigs, Senator Carpenter, Commissioner Parker, Franklin Rives, Esq., and other prominent persons. Contributions in aid of the monument are solicited, and will be received by S. Huntington, Esq., treasurer."

IN obedience to General Orders No. 41, Headquarters of the Army, dated April 15, 1870, Ed. R. S. Canby, brigadier-general U. S. Army, assumed the command of the Department of the Columbia August 8. The following named officers constitute the department staff: Major John P. Sherburne, Adjutant-General's Department, adjutant-general; Major Elisha H. Ludington, Inspector-General's Department, inspector-general; Major Rufus Sexton, Quartermaster's Department, chief quartermaster; Captain Edward D. Baker, Quartermaster's Department, depot quartermaster at Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Captain Sam. A. Foster, Subsistence Department, chief commissary; Major J. T. Ghiselin, Medical Department, medical director; Major David Taggart, Pay Department, chief paymaster; Major John S. Walker, Pay Department, paymaster, Portland; Major Virgil S. Eggleston, Pay Department, paymaster, Boise City, Idaho; Captain Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer; First Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer. The following named officers constitute the personal staff of the brigadier-general commanding: First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, unassigned, aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 17. Detail for the court: Captain James H. Bradford, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Samuel Peeples, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Oliver Wetmore, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Simon C. Vedder, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William M. Bandy, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William M. Williams, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant George F. Towle, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at the camp of the detachment of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry near River Bend, Colorado Territory, August 25. Detail for the court: Captain Jacob D. Jones, Fifth Infantry; Captain Frederick W. Benteen, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Edward Myers, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry H. Abell, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Reily, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant William T. Craycroft, Seventh Cavalry. First Lieutenant Charles Brewster, Seventh Cavalry, judge-advocate.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

- Company K, First Infantry, from Fort Wilkins, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Mich., August 16. Ordered.
- Company C, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Ransom, D. T., August 7. Ordered.
- Company D, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Ransom, D. T., to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., August 7. Ordered.
- Company F, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to Fort Wadsworth, D. T., August 7. Ordered.
- Company H, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Wadsworth, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T., August 7. Ordered.
- Company C, First Cavalry, from Camp Crittenden, Arizona, to Camp McDowell, Arizona, July 20. Ordered.
- Company B, Third Cavalry, from Camp McDowell, Arizona, to Camp Date Creek, Arizona, July 20. Ordered.
- Company E, Third Cavalry, from Camp McDowell, Arizona, to Camp Verde, Arizona, July 20. Ordered.
- Company F, Eighth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Bascom, N. M., from Fort Union, N. M., July 14.

No change in headquarters or stations of companies of artillery reported since August 16.

THE State Department has recently received from Consul-General Butler, at Alexandria, Egypt, a list of officers from America now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, showing their grade and monthly pay, of which the following is a copy:

- Thaddeus P. Mott, general of division of cavalry and artillery, 2,600 francs.
- Walter H. Jenifer, colonel and inspector of cavalry, 1,196 francs.
- Henry R. H. McIvor, lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, 1,066 francs.
- William W. Dunlap, lieutenant-colonel of artillery, 1,066 francs.
- Edmond Parys, major of signal corps, 962 francs.
- Henry H. Sibley, general of brigade of artillery, 1,820 francs.
- Frank A. Reynolds, colonel of artillery, 1,196 francs.
- William H. Ward, lieutenant-colonel of marines, 1,066 francs.
- William Malcomb Mason, major of marines, 962 francs.
- Cornelius Hunt, major of marines, 962 francs.
- William P. A. Campbell, major of marines, 962 francs.
- James M. Morgan, captain of marines, 754 francs.
- W. N. Loring, brigadier-general of infantry, 1,820 francs.
- Charles P. Stone, brigadier-general and chief of staff, 1,820 francs.
- E. S. Parrow Purdy, lieutenant-colonel and geographical engineer, 1,066 francs.
- Hearnwell W. Freeman, captain and staff officer, 754 francs.
- Alexander Reynolds, colonel in attendance, 1,196 francs.
- C. C. Long, lieutenant-colonel in attendance, 1,092 francs.
- Thomas G. Rhett, colonel des constructions, 1,196 francs.
- Beverly Kennon, colonel of the defence of the coast, 1,196 francs.
- Vanderbilt Allen, colonel of engineers, 1,196 francs.
- Every commissioned officer is entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Colorado* arrived at Sierra Leone July 4, and sailed on the 6th for Singapore. The *Alaska* arrived at Cape Town June 26.

It was Second Lieutenant Julius C. Shailer, of the U. S. Marine Corps, who was ordered to the Marine Barracks, Boston, and not C. Shailer, as reported in the JOURNAL of August 6.

THE force of workmen at the Kittery Navy-yard has been increased from 350 to 1,500 men, a larger number than has ever before been employed in the yard, and the repairing and refitting of war vessels will be prosecuted with the utmost rapidity and vigor.

TUESDAY evening last a fire broke out on the upper floor of the machine and pattern shop in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, a large stone edifice, covering over 200 feet of ground, and stocked with valuable machinery and patterns. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.

THE U. S. steamer *Palos*, which left Boston some time since under command of Commander L. A. Beardslee, arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th of July; officers and crew all well. The *Palos* is on the way to join the Asiatic fleet, and will be the first vessel of the U. S. Navy to pass through the Suez canal.

THE practice-ship *Savannah*, having the midshipmen from the Annapolis Naval Academy on board, has been heard from at Funchal, Madeira, where she arrived on the 6th inst. All on board being well, she was to sail on the 10th for Fortress Monroe, expecting to arrive there about the 12th of September.

THE *Severn*, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, which arrived at Fortress Monroe a few days since, will be sent to the Norfolk Navy-yard for repairs, during which time her crew will be on liberty and the officers allowed leave of absence for a few days. The ship is to be ready for sea on the 15th of September.

REAR Admiral Glisson, the new commander of the European squadron, has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to send an American man-of-war up the German rivers, especially the Elbe and Weser, to encourage and protect American interests in those waters, but to observe strictly the rules of their blockade.

ORDERS have been issued from the Navy Department to have the U. S. steamer *Ponchatouan*, now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, thoroughly repaired and fitted out for sea. New boilers will be put in her and her machinery overhauled. Messrs. Pusey and Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del., have been awarded the contract for this work at \$32,500.

A LETTER has been received at the Navy Department from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, announcing the death, on Saturday last, the 20th instant, of Professor William H. Wilcox, from congestion of the liver. Professor Wilcox has been connected with the academy for seventeen years, and at the head of the mathematical department since 1864.

COMMANDER Carter, of the U. S. practice-ship *Savannah*, reports his arrival at Plymouth, England, on July 20, and says: "We have been received with great cordiality by Admiral Sir Henry Codrington and the officers attached to the dockyards at Devonport. One hundred and three midshipmen had an opportunity of visiting London July 14, and remaining there four days. Their conduct and deportment while there was all that could be desired. The midshipmen have also visited the dockyards, where every attention was shown to them, and the objects of interest explained. The *Savannah* left for Hampton Roads, via Madeira, July 20.

THE following is a list of the officers of the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*: Commander, Clark H. Wells; Lieutenant-Commanders, Archibald N. Mitchell and Marston Niles; Lieutenants, Thomas Perry and Frederick W. Crocker; Master, Frederick M. Wise; Ensign, Washington O. Sharrer; Midshipmen, Henry W. Schaefer, Alexander McCrackin, Henry Harris, Henry M. Jacoby, William Remsen, and William H. Van de Carr; Surgeon, Luther M. Lyon; Assistant Surgeon, Theodore C. Heyl; Paymaster, William W. Woodhull; Chief Engineer, Samuel L. P. Ayres; First Assistant Engineer, J. Van Hovenburg; Boatswain, John Smith; Gunner, Andrew Harman; Carpenter, Josiah P. Carter; Sailmaker, Truman B. White; Captain's Clerk, Stratford Fendall; Paymaster's Clerk, E. K. Borden. The *Shenandoah* will sail in a few days for Europe, having nearly her entire crew on board.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Mail* says: "An interesting incident is narrated by young Midshipman Willie F. Halsey, one of the grandsons of the late President King of Columbia College, in a recent letter to his mother. The practice-ship *Savannah*, Captain Carter, on a cruise with a large number of the midshipmen from the naval school at Annapolis, on her way to the island of Madeira, stopped at one of the ports in Europe, and, while there, one hundred and three of the middies were given leave to take a run down to London for four days, from July 14, with twenty-five dollars advanced to each out of Uncle Sam's coffers for spending money. On one of the nights the whole body of middies attended the Royal Italian Opera to hear the Patti (Caux), and at one passage of the opera our American representatives applauded to the echo, and so earnest were they in their demonstrations that it attracted Patti's particular attention. Recognizing the uniform the midshipmen wore, what did the dear creature do but step immediately to the footlights, and, with her sweet tones directed as it were to the lads, sing with most exquisite power and pathos a couple of verses of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Of course the compliment was fully appreciated by the young seamen, and they gave the Eng-

lish audience the full benefit of a true American applause. After all, Patti is a thorough American in her feelings, and isn't ashamed to 'honor the flag' whenever seen."

VOLUMINOUS despatches, and a number of China and Japan newspapers, were received August 20 from the Asiatic Squadron at the Navy Department. These papers give detailed accounts of the late massacre of French and Russians at Tien-tsin, China, by a mob of the citizens of that place. It appears that the French consul and his wife, a member of the French legation and his wife, a Russian officer and his wife, a Russian fur-trader, and a number of priests and sisters of charity, were among the victims, besides Dr. Carmichael, an Englishman, and an unknown Englishman, and an unknown American. It is asserted that over two hundred Chinese, proselytes of the priests, were massacred by the mob. It is charged that Chunghow, the mandarin or governor of the province, was the instigator of the mob, and stood by and witnessed the massacre without attempting to prevent it, and also that J. A. T. Meadows, the American consul at Tien-tsin, was in company with Chunghow all the time, and did nothing to prevent the terrible outrage, although he is an officer of the Chinese Government, and had enough power and influence to prevent it. The Emperor of China has appointed Chunghow a special minister to Paris, to satisfy the French Emperor in reference to this outrage, and has appointed Mr. Meadows as the secretary and interpreter to accompany Chunghow. This the Shanghai papers denounce as a gross insult, and calls on the French and Russian governments to resent it. The foreign ministers and the delegations are much exercised over the matter, and the Emperor will not allow any of them to leave Peking for the interior at present. They complain that they are shut in as prisoners, but the Emperor says that it is merely precautionary until the excitement is over. On the 9th of July the American steamer *Ashuelot*, Commander Taylor, left Hong Kong for the scene of the recent outrages to look after the American interests in that quarter. The officers and crews of the Asiatic fleet are reported all well.

## BLOCKADE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

WE published recently an article from the Philadelphia *Age*, in which the question of the right of neutrals to pass through a blockade is discussed from a point of view in opposition to the opinion entertained by Admiral Godon, as expressed by him in his testimony before a Committee of Congress. The following article, which also appeared in the *Age*, is in reply to the one previously published:

Admiral Godon, in expressing to the Committee of Foreign Affairs the opinion that a blockading power has a right to prevent the minister of a neutral power from going to his post through a blockade, cited as authority the action of Commodore Biddle, many years ago, in declining to force a passage into the blockaded port of Lisbon (Cadiz), to land the American Minister to Spain. The *Age* endeavors to show the opinion of Commodore Biddle upon the abstract question to have been the reverse of that inferred from the citation, and notes two occasions, upon both of which his course (in the absence of instructions) was in positive assertion of the rights of neutrals.

The action of Commodore Biddle in declining to go into Cadiz, it appears from the *Age*, was based upon special orders from his Government not to demand an entrance into the blockaded port. But, if there be no doubt of the right of a man-of-war to pass a blockade, why should our Government have instructed the commodore not to insist upon that right, and to retire?

In 1827 the port of Buenos Ayres was blockaded by the fleet of the Empire of Brazil, and Commodore Biddle, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Brazilian admiral, sent the Boston sloop-of-war through the blockading squadron to communicate with the American *Charge d'Affaires* at Buenos Ayres. The correspondence of Commodore Biddle with the Brazilian admiral is given in *extenso* in the *Age*, and undoubtedly shows the position of the commodore to have been in decided advocacy of the doctrine that blockades do not extend to public ships. It must be recollected, however, that the general argument had, on this occasion, overwhelming support in the fact that not only other neutral vessels of war, but even the English mail packet had been permitted to pass the blockading lines by the British admiral. The blockading officer was thus committed upon the practical point, as neutral powers stand all on the same footing.

As regards the general question, the authorities upon international law all agree that the belligerent right of blockade includes the absolute right of closing a harbor from all ingress by neutrals. In practice, blockades may be modified by circumstances, but such modifications are at the discretion of the belligerents, and, should a strict blockade be required, it involves the right of denial to all vessels to enter. Commodore Biddle, when, during the Mexican war, commanding officer of our blockading squadron off Monterey, announced (as mentioned in the *Age*) that foreign men-of-war would be allowed to pass his lines. And this certainly implies that to the belligerent alone belongs the right to establish the conditions of a blockade; for, if neutrals have a right to pass, a formal recognition of that right is scarcely necessary.

The passage of a neutral vessel of war into a besieged or blockaded port might, under some circumstances, be highly injurious to the blockading belligerent power; and Vattel states emphatically that there are occasions when even a minister of a neutral nation may be refused passage, and adds, "There is no obligation for suffering him to carry to that enemy, perhaps, salutary information, and to concert measures for assisting him."

It is true that during our late war we permitted vessels of war of all nations to go into Charleston, Mobile, etc., when those ports were blockaded. But this was

done, not because neutral men-of-war had a right to pass a properly constituted blockade, but because we had no right to refuse any friendly nation the privilege of communicating with its consuls or consular agents, who had received exequaturs from the Government at Washington. And this passage of men-of-war through our lines was a subject of great inconvenience, and it would probably have been better if the undoubted right of communication between foreign governments and their consuls had been made through our military lines.

In addition to Vattel, already quoted, the high American authority of Wheaton is explicit in support of the belligerent right of blockaders. Wheaton (annotated edition by Lawrence, published in 1863, part 4, chapter 3, page 828), in a letter to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, says: "But it is equally certain that a public ship-of-war of a neutral power has no right to enter a blockaded port, or come out, unless she happened to be there at the time when the blockade was first established."

In the same letter occurs the following passage: "But the instructions of the French government, in the case of the Mexican and Argentine blockades, directed their naval commanders to oppose, even by force, the entry of neutral ships-of-war into blockaded ports. (Ortolan, *Diplomatie de la Mer*, liv. III. ch. 9, tom. II. p. 334, 2de ed., Count Molé, dispatch, 17th May, 1838.) These instructions Hautefeuille considers entirely correct, inasmuch as the right of blockade extends to vessels-of-war belonging to neutral powers. (Droits des Nations Nuetres, tom. II. p. 219, 2de ed.) During the pending civil war in the United States armed vessels of neutral States have the privilege to enter and depart from the blockaded ports.—Lord Lyons to Admiral Milne, May 11, 1861."

Thus, Hautefeuille, the best French text writer on international law, is in accord with Wheaton and Vattel. And Lord Lyons distinctly states: "Armed vessels have the privilege, not the right, to enter and depart through our blockaded ports."

These are the authorities. The interests of our country are surely not in antagonism with the doctrine laid down by the authorities.

## A SLANDER ANSWERED.

THE following letter has been addressed to the *Tribune* by a gentleman who acted as its correspondent on the Mississippi during the war:

To the Editor of the *Tribune*.

SIR: The *Tribune* of this morning contains, in a condensed form and without endorsement, an article from the *Memphis* (Tenn.) *Advertiser*, which substantially charges Henry Walke (our newly-appointed admiral, vice Dahlgren), while in command of the gunboat *Ca;rondelet*, off Vicksburg, during the summer of 1863, with cowardice, and with running up the flag of surrender as the Rebel ram *Arkansas* steamed down the river to take shelter under the batteries of the besieged city. I was with the Union flotilla at the time, witnessed the *Arkansas's* daring passage of our whole fleet, and was in a position to know if any such thing as the *Advertiser* describes had taken place. This is the first time I have heard the story, and every officer in our fleet will, I am sure, pronounce it an unfounded and outrageous calumny upon one of the most modest and gallant sailors in the service. No one who knows Admiral Walke will credit the statement of the *Advertiser* for a moment; but as there are many journals whose interest it is to misrepresent any officer who distinguished himself for loyalty during the war, the foul slander deserves instant and emphatic contradiction. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1870.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

AUGUST 17.—Lieutenant C. C. Todd, to the *Severn*, on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 18.—Master Joseph G. Eaton, to the *Severn* by the 1st of September.

Assistant Surgeon Hampden Anlick, to temporary duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 19.—Captain E. R. Colhoun, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 20th inst.

Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, to command the *Benicia*, of the Asiatic Fleet.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Heaton, to examination for promotion.

AUGUST 22.—Lieutenant E. L. Amory, to navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Chief Engineer Oscar H. Luckey, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

## DETACHED.

AUGUST 17.—Lieutenant John C. Soley, from the *Severn* on the 1st of September, and granted three months leave.

Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *California* on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 19.—Captain Somerville Nicholson, from the command of the *Benicia*, and ordered to return to the United States.

Master J. W. Miller, from signal duty, and ordered to the *California* on the 10th of September.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 17.—The order of Chief Engineer George J. Barry, to the *California*, and waiting orders.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 20, 1870:

Junius J. Boyle, commodore, August 11, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant Geo. C. Reid, U. S. Marine Corps.—On August 13, 1870, leave of absence expiring on the 20th inst. extended one month.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remey, U. S. Marine Corps.—On August 15, 1870, granted leave of absence for thirty days from 20th inst.

Second Lieutenant Carlisle P. Porter, U. S. Marine Corps.—On August 22, 1870, detached from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., by the 1st of September, as the officer detailed to command the U. S. Marine guard of the U. S. steamer *California* (second rate, 31 guns), now fitting out for sea at that station.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## RECORDS OF CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you please, at my request, state that I have forwarded to every Regular officer, not a graduate, and whose name is not in my volume, a circular asking for his military record, and that I would be obliged if those who have not done so would respond promptly, as I am anxious to commence a similar work for Volunteer officers from the different States, and do not wish to lose time.

My idea is to collect such records as I can of Volunteer officers, commencing, say, with New York. I know of numbers who would respond, and by this means, although many might be ignored, the names of hundreds would be preserved to be handed down for history. I think an ignoring of their services would be lamentable. The records should be sent to Carleton.

GUY V. HENRY.

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 73.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There can be no doubt, I think, that "Retired Officer," in your issue of the 6th inst., has a right to conclude that the decision of the Paymaster-General, announced in his circular No. 73, in reference to the pay of retired officers, is "in direct violation of the words of the law." I do not see how any one can doubt the meaning of the law. Even if there is room for doubt, it would be reasonable to refer to former law to see if it could shed any light on the question. Section 9 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, enacts "it is hereby further provided that officers on the retired list of the Army shall have the same allowance of additional rations for every five years' service as officers in active service." If, in face of all this, a cloud can still be found resting on the question, the Paymaster-General ought to have considered the practice of his department under the law last quoted.

ANOTHER RETIRED OFFICER.

AUGUST 10, 1870.

## BASE BALL IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the 10th inst. a match-game of base ball was played for a ball by the Union Stars and Natchez of this city, on the grounds at Ash Barracks. The former club is composed solely of members of Company F, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and, taking into consideration the little practice they had, they gave the Natchez a sound thrashing. The latter professes to be a crack club of this city, and went out of the garrison rather discomfited at the playing of "we Yanks." Below we give the score:

UNION STARS.			NATCHEZ.		
	Outs.	Runs.		Outs.	Runs.
McCutcheon, p.....	1	8	Darrow, s. s.....	4	1
Buckhart, s. s.....	4	4	J. Conkley, c.....	3	2
Troupe, l. f.....	2	6	Smith, p.....	2	4
Devoy, 1st b.....	2	4	Beach, r. f.....	2	3
Purcell, c. f.....	5	3	D. Conkley, 2d b.....	3	1
McEllen, 3d b.....	6	2	Smith, c. f.....	2	4
Hart, r. f.....	3	3	Laster, l. f.....	3	3
Tucker, c.....	3	3	Sandhouse, 3d b.....	4	1
Smith, 2d b.....	1	6	Mathews, 1st b.....	2	2
Total.....	27	30	Total.....	27	21

Fly catches—Union Star, 6; Natches, 3.

Umpire—Joseph Blackburn.

CIBOSIL.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 17, 1870.

## DESERTION IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I would most respectfully submit for the columns of your valuable journal, the publication of a few remarks, which no doubt would be beneficial for the eyes of our fathers in Washington to peruse. It is in regard to the numerous desertions upon the Plains, in the three branches of the service, viz.: infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The former I wish to speak more minutely of, as I happen to serve in this branch of the service, and have ever since 1861.

The great reason for so many desertions at the present time is the long five years that Congress voted for. Had they ever shouldered a musket in their time, or even been reduced to poverty, they would have done far different. Why were not three years long enough to suffer upon these deserts away from all society and civilization? Why make it five years? Some will tell you because if you enlist for that period, the army will be kept together better, and it will keep out the hard cases; no one will desert, because none but good men will enter the service for that period. Now it is just *vice versa*. During my two terms of three years' enlistment, if a man deserted it was because he received rough treatment, or other harsh measures were used against him; it was not the time he had to serve. At Forts Buford, Stevenson, Totten, Rice, and Randal, D. T., men deserted because they were obliged to labor in mud from morning to night, and were half starved. I have known men to desert when they had only two or three months to serve. At those posts this spring, recruits deserted on their first pay—five years' men all of them; they said they would not serve five years; if it was three years they would not think of leaving. These men were treated somewhat better than the three years' men were in '66, '67, '68, and '69; so it was not ill-treatment that caused five years' men to desert from these posts; it was the length of time that frightened them.

Now we turn to the Territory of Colorado. Others I cannot vouch for, for I have not served in them, but report from our late paymaster who has just left us. He says he never saw so many desertions. Wherever he has been to pay men off, a great number have deserted, and has visited Forts Harker, Hays, Wallace, Kansas,

Kit Carson, Lyons, Reynolds, Monument Creek, C. T. Since he has left men have deserted, and three sergeants are now on the scout for them.

Now in this section of the country, the men are treated in the best manner. All our posts have fine gardens, good water, splendid beef, sheep, hogs, easy soldiering, healthy country, pure mountain air, two mails regularly every day—Eastern and Western—paid every two months, good, temperate officers, kind and affectionate to the men. The soldier has a pass whenever he wants one, he gets all the liquor he wants, no one is punished except deserters in the guard house—at present only one; yet for all this men desert because they have to serve five years. Now they talk of reducing the pay of the soldiers from sixteen to either thirteen or eleven dollars. Why not reduce the number of years instead of the pay? If a soldier comes into the Army through force of circumstances he ought not to suffer by the bad legislation and poor judgment of such a Congress as the Forty-first was. Say reduce five years to three years, and raise the pay of the soldier on the Plains to twenty dollars per month and reduce the soldiers pay in the States. If a soldier has to serve five years, raise his pay and he will stay; if it is reduced, he will leave for certain. Half of this Army will desert if the pay is reduced, and Congress ought to look at it the first thing next winter. Let the pay remain as it is and make it three years' service, or if five years, raise the pay to twenty dollars per month, and then we will have a good Army; otherwise we will have only a fragment. What say you?

P. H.

FORT REYNOLDS, C. T., August 11, 1870.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the 15th of July a declaration of war was made by France against the North German Confederation. I do not propose to discuss Napoleon's reasons for making war, nor to review the political situation generally, but I venture to offer a few remarks about the military situation, though, on account of the great distance wherefrom I am writing, what I have to say may reach you too late to be worth printing.

Belgium and Holland stand neutral. Belgium separates to a great extent the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia from France, and actually protects them against an attack on the old war path of Namur. It is therefore obvious that Prussia will not violate this neutrality. Napoleon, I believe, will, though reluctantly, abstain from touching Belgium or Holland, on account of England's well defined notions in regard to this point. This reduces the theatre of the contest, without reference to sea coast and navy, to a line running from Sierck on the Moselle along the boundary touching Saarbrück, Weisenburg to Lauterburg, and then southward along the Rhine to Basle—this place, of course, being neutral, as belonging to Switzerland. Napoleon has three lines of operation; first, on the left (northern) side of the Moselle from Thionville by way of Treves toward Coblenz. This brings him into the country he wishes to conquer. Second, the central line from Metz by way of Saarbrück and Kaiserslautern to Mayence or Mannheim. Third—the third line goes from Strasbourg across the Rhine in the direction of Stuttgart into the interior of Germany. The great strength of the armies employed permits Napoleon to avail himself of all the three lines at once; but it is obvious that the central line is the most important. The armies on the other two lines would be in danger if the central army were beaten, their line of communication being exposed to interference from that German army who had gained the supposed victory. I expect that Napoleon will open the campaign as soon as his army will be ready—which cannot possibly be before some day between the 1st and 5th of August—with about 450,000 men.

The main army, which I estimate at 200,000, more or less, will simply move from Metz on the highroads toward the Rhine. Such an army, of course, does not march on a single road, especially in a country where all the roads are good; but Kaiserslautern in the Palatinate will be the general point of direction, and from there it will depend on the information the French general will get about the concentration of the Germans; in what direction the actual attempt to gain a footing on the Rhine will have to be made, whether northward to Kreuznach and Bingen, northeastward to Oppenheim, between Mayence and Gernsbach, or eastward toward Worms and Mannheim. I say that depends on where the Germans will be, because to fight their army is the first thing to be done, and the strategical movements can only have the object to do that in the best place and under the most favorable conditions. I expect to see 100,000 men start from Thionville toward Treves and Coblenz as a protection of the left flank of the main army on a large scale. The third army of about 150,000 will assemble at Strasbourg intent to cross the Rhine, and to occupy the passes of the Black Forest, on its way toward the plateau of Bavaria. This army, however, I think, will not likely go beyond facing Rastadt, and an attempt to take possession of the passes, until the first question of the main army be settled, and a footing on the Rhine somewhere about Mayence be gained by that army.

The Germans will just meet the French on these three lines, as already indicated in the appointment of their army commanders, and in numbers not far different from those Napoleon will bring. About two Prussian corps (a Prussian corps counts 35,000 men with 96 guns) will assemble near Coblenz to support the one (the Eighth) which at present is undoubtedly near Treves, with its outposts near the border. This army of about 100,000 is to be commanded by General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld, the commander of the army of the Elbe in 1866. Prince Frederick Charles will concentrate his army of about 200,000 presently between Mayence and Mannheim, and the Crown Prince of Prussia will assemble about 150,000 men about Rastadt.

The order to mobilize the Prussian army was issued on the 16th of July. The time necessary for its mobilization, including the move to such points on the Rhine as indicated, will extend to the 5th of August at least. I

need not tell my military readers that despatches from Paris, dated the 15th of July, like this—"We shall have 300,000 men near Metz within twenty-four hours," have been simply sensational nonsense. Both armies have to call in their reserves to complete the mobilization of their artillery and trains, and finally to travel by rail to their points of concentration. Even where railroads and rolling stock are in abundance such concentration takes a certain amount of time, which accounts perfectly for the fact that no movements of any importance have taken place on the actual battlefield up to the 1st of August—a fact which astonishes correspondents only who are not soldiers.

I believe that Napoleon, who knew beforehand when the dance was to begin, has gained perhaps seven days by doing a good deal of mobilizing secretly before the thing became public, and that may give him the chance of assuming the strategical offensive in the manner indicated for a while. When he moves, he will of course find small rear guards of the Germans on all the roads who will, according to their number, show fight, more or less. Napoleon will have to invest and to seize Saarlouis. That little fortress has a power of resistance, even against the improved ordnance of the time, of about ten days at least. His left wing will meet at Treves, where the Prussians have an entrenched camp—about 30,000 men who will fight, but not longer than to force the French to show their strength and to make the necessary flank movements. About the time that Napoleon reaches Kaiserslautern, Prince Frederick Charles will be ready. It may be Napoleon will find the Prussians there already prepared to meet him; but I think the advantage in time mentioned above will bring Napoleon to Kaiserslautern without a battle. Then the Prussian corps will cross the Rhine everywhere, if they have not done so before. They will go for him, and there in the Palatinate a series of serious combats will take place which may or may not culminate in a great battle, with both armies assembled on the same field. The time for this event will be between the 10th and 20th of August; and the result will decide the first act of the war. Napoleon, victorious, will push forward to the Rhine, will establish himself on that river, and, suppose the victory to have been rather decisive, he might undertake to cross so far as to be able to invest Mayence. He will then let loose his southern army towards the Crown Prince, and push on northward with his left wing towards Coblenz. Napoleon beaten, the Prussians will drive him home, follow him at once as far as Metz, which they will invest and lay siege to, the Crown Prince's army on their part assuming the offensive, and crossing the Rhine.

It would be bold to extend our conjectures further. Fortune of war creates new chances. The changes, occasioned by the success of one or the other party, on one or the other part of the great theatre of war, will necessitate new combinations, to be entered upon after short intervals of rest. It is hardly possible that either party should be successful everywhere, as the Prussians were in 1866.

Most of the observations offered by the press are of course written by nonprofessional men; and a great deal of nonsense of course is brought forward by such correspondents, let alone such wilfully false messages as may be sent forth into the world to deceive the enemy. Among other things, I have observed a great many mistaken notions about the fortresses. The great, first-class fortresses on the Rhine—Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Rastadt, Strasbourg—and Metz on the Moselle, are places which give to the owner the power to assemble large armies in safety, and secure, absolutely, the crossing and the debouche. They are not impregnable—no place is—but the time in which they may be reduced has to be counted by months. Places of second rank, like Wesel, Gernersheim, Landau, Thionville, Breisach, would absorb a smaller number of troops for siege, and count their power of resistance by weeks. Places of the third class, like Saarlouis, or Bitch, which are in fact fortified outposts only—count their time by days. In this, as in many other points, the theatre of this war cannot well be compared with that in Bohemia in 1866. Koenigsgratz and Josephstadt are places of the second and third rank. Olmutz was not exactly on the nearest road to Vienna, but nevertheless it was of considerable value to Austria as the place where the army rallied after the battle. The Prussians had to leave one corps around the two first-named places; and Olmutz had to be kept invested during the further advance to the Danube. Had Brünn and Znaim, in Moravia, happened to be places like Ling, or like the fortresses on the Rhine, the Prussian army would have come to a full stop in front of them, and the Austrians would have rallied behind the Thaya, for another battle north of Vienna.

To return to the Rhine, I may be mistaken in my calculations; but I do not think I shall be much out of my reckoning. To foretell the result of a wrestle between two armies so well matched in numbers, in discipline, in arms, and in military knowledge, is impossible. People who venture to do so are led by their sympathies, which way they may be led; but men of military judgment will hardly attempt to utter prophecies concerning the result.

C. V. H.

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T., August 1, 1870.

[Though the event is somewhat different from the anticipations of our correspondent, his letter has not lost its value and interest.—ED. JOURNAL.]

## REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Thinking you would like to hear from the service on this side, I enclose you a list of her officers. We have just returned from a cruise in the Behring Sea, and ten days from Ounalaska, making a stop at the islands of St. Paul and St. George:

Captain C. M. Scammon, First Lieutenant John W. Page, Second Lieutenant C. L. Hooper, Third Lieutenant G. R. Bakeman, Third Lieutenant W. C. Culson, Chief Engineer James A. Doyel, First Assistant Engineer



A. J. Dalley, Second Assistant Engineer John P. Cloyd,  
Surgeon L. H. Whitehouse, M. D., Pilot J. W. Keen.  
U. S. R. S.  
U. S. R. STEAMER LINCOLN, PORT TOWNSEND,  
W. T., August 2, 1870.

(From Kingsley's "Crimea.")

### THE FRENCH AS A MILITARY PEOPLE.

THE French are so military a people that, when a great national sentiment is once aroused, the very children are ready to seize their little muskets and fall into columns of companies; but, in the mean time, and until the mighty nation is challenged, the great bulk of the French peasantry are perhaps more homely, more rustic, more unadventurous than most of the people of Europe. From these quiet millions of people many tens of thousands of small, sad, harmless-looking young men are every year torn by the conscription, and immense energy—energy informed with the traditions of an ancient and ever warlike nation—is brought to bear upon the object of turning these forlorn young captives into able soldiers. All that instruction can achieve is carefully done; but the enforced change from rural life to the life of barracks and camps seems not to be favorable to the animal spirits of the men; for although, when seen in masses or groups working hard at their military duties, they always appear to be brisk, and almost merry, their seeming animation is the result of smart orders—the animation of a horse when the rowels on either side are lightly touching his flanks; and during the hours whilst they are left to themselves, the French soldiers of the line engaged in campaigning are commonly depressed and spiritless.\* Of course this want of lustiness in the French army is superbly masked by all the resources of military pomp and all the outward signs which seem to show the presence of vigor, dispatch, and warlike ardor; but the material of which the line regiments are composed must always keep a good deal of its original nature, and whoever glances at the rising steps of French officers successful in Africa will find that they have climbed to eminence, not by leading troops of the line, but by obtaining, in the critical part of their career, the command of choice French regiments, or, failing that, the command of troops of foreign race.† These choice French regiments are not composed of materials at all like those which supply the line. On the contrary, they number in their ranks many thousands of bold, adventurous men, who take service in the army of their own accord, and it is in these choice regiments that France sees the true expression of her warlike nature. Of all these choice regiments the "Zouaves" are the most famous; and each of the three foremost divisions of the French army on the Alma had in it a regiment—a regiment with its two war battalions—belonging to the corps of the Zouaves. What the spear-head is to the spear, that its Zouave regiment was to each of these three divisions.‡

\* I rest this upon what I have seen of the French army in Africa, in the Crimea, and on board ship.

† I.e., of the Foreign Legion, or of the native African levies.

‡ I have borrowed this expressive image from one of our veteran commanders, who used it once in conversation as a means of illustrating the kind of power which even a large body of our native Indian troops is accustomed to derive from the presence of one or two English battalions.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

### TROCHU ON THE "RECENT TRADITIONS OF FRANCE."

THE bare news of the recent battles affords grounds for speculation rather than conclusions as to the success on one side or the sudden and terrible collapse of the other. Enough, however, is known of the constitution of the two armies to warrant the adoption of certain theories, which the detailed narrative of the events of the several battles may possibly verify. Both Prussia and France have produced critics who have freely dealt with the faults of their own and their neighbor's military organizations, and even from among the ranks of the French army, and from among its superior officers, notes of warning have arisen, the neglect of which may have in some measure conduced to Prussian success. General Trochu's able criticism on the French army in 1867 put before the eyes of all military men a picture which, in its broad outlines, has seldom if ever been surpassed. He spoke openly and fearlessly of the merits and demerits of French organization and of French troops. He warned his fellow-countrymen not to depend on the exaggerated traditions of the French Empire; not to fix their eyes on certain showy episodes to the neglect of a careful examination of detail, and, above all, not to leave to chance what it was possible to secure by care and forethought. These remarks present themselves with double force at the present time. If report speaks truly, General Trochu, by his plain speaking, gave offence in high quarters, and lost those prospects of advancement to which his great reputation seemed to point. Now, in time of trial, he is named as the successor to General Leboeuf, as chief of the staff, and should he succeed to that post it will be seen whether he will be able to carry into practice the great principles he has advocated in writing. Some, however, are past repair. When General Trochu drew lessons from the campaign of Sadowa, and pointed out, as a contrast to the systematic preparations and careful organizations of Prussia, the plan which prevailed in France, and which many extolled, of leaving matters to arrange themselves, confiding in the energy of all departments when pressure should arise, he little thought how soon his lessons would be verified. When he spoke of the danger of instilling into troops an exaggerated idea of their own excellence, an overweening confidence in their *dan*, a contempt for their enemy, he would have shuddered if he could have foreseen how soon his fellow-countrymen would learn by bitter experience that these ideas were worse than vain.

The recent traditions of the French Army are those of Algeria, of China, of Mexico, of Mentana, and of the brief campaign of Solferino. In all these campaigns, excepting the last, the troops were opposed to an enemy

far inferior to themselves in soldierly qualities. They found that a well-directed attack generally secured them victory, and boasted that nothing could withstand their rush. They seem to have forgotten that the Germans, the most military of the Continental nations, fighting for all they hold dear, and imbued with the deepest feelings of nationality, were not men likely to yield without a desperate struggle. They did not recognize that, with arms of precision, and especially with breech-loaders, calmness, and steadiness, and resolution, are more than a counterpoise for dash and enthusiasm. Already Edmond About notices that the French conscripts fire wildly, and what does firing wildly with the Chassepot mean? It means a useless expenditure of ammunition from a rapidly loaded rifle, and an utter disregard of the value of accuracy. May not faults in the training and tactics of the French army have conduced, at least partially, to its recent defeat? And may not the change in the material of war have had some influence on the value of the personnel? Possibly, breech-loading arms may be better adapted for the slow and steady German than for the eager and impetuous Frenchman. It requires a great degree of calmness on the part of a soldier when under a heavy fire to refrain from expending his ammunition. Courage, apart from excitement, is necessary to enable him to keep cool and to use his arm of precision. Whether the French troops, with Algerian traditions in their minds, have these qualities will be decided when the narrative of the recent events reach us. At present, the description by Marshal Bugeaud (quoted by General Trochu) of the systematic attack on English infantry, will be remembered by all who have read "L'Armée Française en 1857"; and few who have studied this account will be able to avoid the thought that, armed as soldiers now are, steady troops will have the advantage over those who trust to *dan* for their superiority, and seek by enthusiasm to replace the firm persistency which characterizes the Northern nations.

(From the Galaxy for September.)

### THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY VOLUNTEERS.

A WORK of exceptional interest for the statesman and the military man is M. Camille Rousset's duodecimo\* of 400 pages on the French volunteers of the Revolutionary period. It gives us what may be called an inside view of the French army of the days when the Marseillaise was first chanted; not its marching, its manoeuvres, and its fighting, but its domestic and moral history. The record is not edifying; nor is it calculated to elevate our ideal of human nature in general, or of French nature in particular. There were good soldiers and brave men in the French army of the Revolutionary period, and upon them fell the heat and burthen of the day. But there was a discouraging multitude of the insubordinate, the unwilling, and the incapable, an appalling number of stragglers, skulkers, marauders, and deserters.

For eighty years the French volunteers of the Revolution have been embalmed in a heroic legend which it was sacrilege to touch. All bravery, all honor, all virtue were theirs. M. Rousset brings to light some historical documents long buried and forgotten in the portfolios of the Minister of War, and lo! the legend dissolves like mist.

Instead of an army of heroes possessed of almost superhuman attributes, we find unorganized and undisciplined bands, sometimes with, but more frequently without, uniform, arms, and the commonest characteristics of the true soldier; too often in the rear instead of at the front; and, as a general rule, a source of greater terror and injury to their own peaceable countrymen than to the enemy. Insubordination was rather the rule than the exception, and this evil even extended to the old regiments. Take a single example, and a shocking one:

In April, 1792, two columns of the Army of the North retreated in panic from the unsuccessful attacks on Tournay and Mons. At Lille the column in retreat from Tournay massacred their commanding general, Théobald Thillon, and the column flying from Mons were only prevented from murdering their general-in-chief (Biron) by the energetic intervention of the magistrates of Valenciennes; and those wretches were not volunteers, but troops of the line. The gangrene of immorality had spread upwards as well as laterally.

The moral condition of the Army of the Rhine was at the same period not much better. Adjutant-General Vieusseux, in an admirable letter addressed to Brisset, May 15, 1792, says: "We must have the courage to make the avowal—our troops are not in the condition to fight a disciplined enemy. One must really be ignorant of what war actually is to suppose that bravery alone can supply all our deficiencies. The Frenchman possesses that short-lived courage which is the result of impetuosity and national vivacity; but after the first moment of enthusiasm, discouragement succeeds, and spreads with a rapidly unexampled in any other army. The details of the late events in Flanders are disheartening; unexampled cowardice following noisy boasting. It makes my heart bleed (*j'en ai le cœur ulcéré*), for I foresee the same results here." He denounces a "furious, mutinous, and drunken soldiery, who pillage and insult citizens they are called upon to defend," and concludes: "I should say too much if I said all I know, and therefore impose silence on myself."

In August, 1792, we find six hundred volunteers telling Duchoux, the officer in command at Soissons, "We won't have rice. We won't have army bread (*pain de munition*). We must have twenty sous a day, or we refuse to serve."

In September, General Labourdonnaye writes to the Minister of War that his life is threatened by the troops, who that very day had killed a lieutenant-colonel; and two days previously Dumouriez had told Labourdonnaye that he (D.) was in danger of being hung by his own men. In October, four Prussian deserters coming into the French lines to give themselves up were seized by a battalion of Prussian volunteers, and, notwithstanding the personal efforts of General Chazot to save the unfortunate men, they were murdered by the volunteers before

\* "Les Volontaires, 1791-1794. Par Camille Rousset. Paris, 1870."

his face, and he was threatened with the same fate. General Kellermann writes to the Minister of War that battalions of volunteers arrive daily in wretched condition, without arms, without uniforms, and even without cartridge-boxes. At Nancy, the volunteers took violent possession of the Museum, Library, and City Hall, and, under pretext of destroying "emblems of tyranny," burned or ruined valuable paintings, "with a barbarity worthy of Vandals," says the official report (page 115).

At page 117, M. Rousset describes the roads from the frontier to Paris as filled with troops of volunteers, well clothed and well armed, returning home because, as they claimed, they enlisted for as long a time as the country was in danger. The danger, in their opinion, having passed, they chose to return home, and home they went, although the Convention, in a beautifully written proclamation, cited for their edification the "example of the Romans in the days of Persena."

November 27th, Beaumontville reports the desertion as frightful. "This morning," he says, "one company is reduced by desertion to a third lieutenant and one sergeant" (page 125). Finally, the dangers and abuses arising from such a state of things rendered its longer continuance impossible, and in the Convention a speech of Dubois-Crancé, made in reply to an address concerning the army delivered by that supereminent scoundrel, Barrère, produced the famous decree of February 24, 1793, which killed the volunteer system in France and made regular troops of all its soldiers.

It would take us too far to cite further examples of the deplorable *morale* of the French Revolutionary army; but we cannot refrain from recommending this work of M. Rousset as a study tending to edification for those editors of foreign journals in this city who, imagining themselves perhaps in Richmond, were instant in season and out of season during the late rebellion in seizing every opportunity of ridiculing, satirizing, and casting discredit on the American Union volunteers, for whose admirable conduct as men and as soldiers we challenge comparison with the volunteers of any country, ancient or modern.

THE French Journal *Officiel* publishes, August 17, the following notification of the blockade of the coast of the German and Prussian States:

We the undersigned, the vice-admiral commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the French in the North Sea, considering the state of war between France and Prussia, as well as the States of the North German Confederation, in virtue of the power in us vested, declare that from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from the island of Borkum to the mouth of the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, etc., in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed in our command; and that friendly or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through said blockade, according to international laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

Given on board the French Emperor's iron-clad *Magnanime*, stationed between the English island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, the 12th day of August, 1870.

The Vice-Admiral  
Commander-in-Chief, FOURICHON,

HEADQUARTERS, FORT FOOTE, MD., August 18, 1870.

At a meeting of officers stationed at Fort Foote, Md., Captain R. Lodor, Fourth U. S. Artillery, called to the chair, appointed a committee of two to prepare resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. John H. Bayne, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army. The following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

*Whereas*, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the late Dr. John H. Bayne, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army,

*Resolved*, That by the death of Dr. Bayne, we have lost a friend in the fullest sense of the word, a kind hearted, liberal, and courteous companion.

*Resolved*, That in memory of the deceased we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and in the Alexandria Washington and Marlboro, papers.

R. KODER,  
Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, Chairman.

M. C. GRIER,  
First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, secretary.

### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

#### ARMY.

August 19.

Barney, G. W., General.	Maude, Colonel—4.
Bartlett, S., Captain.	O'Brien, J., Captain.
Berry, C. E., Captain.	Schaeffer, J. S., Captain.
Camp, F. E., Captain.	Spaulding, Colonel.
Crone, L. E., Captain.	Stevens, T. H., Captain.
Gaines, W. P. B., Colonel.	Varona, A., Colonel.
Humphrey, Captain.	Willis, Geo., Captain.
Lymann, W., Major—2.	Williams, J. R., General.

Young, G. V., Major.

August 23.

Almy, G. B., Captain.	Lemon, J., Captain.
Farrow, J. F., Captain.	Lennon, Jos., Colonel—2.
Fuller, Wm., Colonel.	Leonard, R. M., Colonel.
Gamsthorpe, F. S., Major.	Stanwood, B. L., Captain.
Geary, W., Captain.	Segel, Colonel.
Knox, C. B., Captain.	Smith, Wm. S., General.

AMONG the German officers of the Union Army during the late American war, who are now fighting for Germany, is Prince Felix de Salm-Salm. He was well known in New York, being attached to the Army of the Potomac for some years, and he is now major of the Fourth regiment of Prussian grenadier guards.



**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

Officers of the Army and Navy bring daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

**REFERENCES.**

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.  
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

**NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE AZTEC CLUB.**

THE Anniversary Meeting of the AZTEC CLUB will be held at the Astor House, New York, at 9 1/4 A. M., on the 14th September next, and at 6 P. M. same day, at the residence of the President, in Philadelphia.

All members are cordially invited to attend.  
General ROBERT PATTERSON, President,  
P. V. HAGNER, Treasurer. 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.

**N. Y. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, ON the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Superintendent.**

**A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, (colored,)** high on the list in his regiment, desires to transfer with a cavalry officer, not less than sixth in his regiment. For further particulars, address C. L. M., Fort Clark, Texas.

**A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, STATIONED IN TEXAS,** is desirous of effecting a transfer into some regiment stationed North or West. Address ALCALDE, office of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE TENTH U. S. Cavalry,** who wishes to leave the service, will, if sufficient inducement is offered, exchange with any Second Lieutenant of Infantry unassigned. Address CABALLO, Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY, NEAR the top of the list,** will transfer with any First Lieutenant of Infantry or Artillery, on certain conditions. Address THADDEUS, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, ASSIGNED, WISHES** to transfer with a Captain of Artillery. Most liberal inducements offered. Address LIBERAL, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ADDED to the stories of military reverses come others which tell of a faulty condition of the French transport service and commissariat department. It is difficult to believe that the machine of which Marshal Niel was the inventor can be so badly constructed. However that may be, it is certain that the Germans possess certain advantages in the matter of railway transport which are not due either to the admirable system which they have matured, nor to the skill gained in two wars which were models in this respect. That part of the German railway system which has come into use in this war is accustomed to a much heavier business than the corresponding French roads. Great as is the travel upon the lines which extend from Paris to Marseilles, Strasbourg, and Luxembourg, they are by no means equal, road for road, to the immense business of the railroads of the Rhine in certain seasons. From Germany to France the Belgian route is preferred to the Luxembourg way. From England to Switzerland the Rhine scenery offers attractions which the Marseilles road does not. Replace each excursionist on the Rhine any summer's day by a soldier; load the freight trains with horses, provisions, and forage, and an army would be transported without disturbing the regular service of the road. The double service by land and water, too, is immensely advantageous. Troops which transfer themselves at points of junction can be sent by water to the frontier, and through lines reserved for the transport of material. The policy of the Prussian government toward the other States of the Bund has, however, not been very favorable to the preparation of the South German railways for use in war. One condition of the union is that all railways shall be under the direction of the central government at Berlin, and care has been taken to have all the through routes lie in Prussian territory. A traveller at Dresden sees Paris far to the west, and a degree and a half to the south of him; but to reach the capital of France by the southern route, via Hof and Mayence, will keep him three days on the way. By going north a degree and a half, via Hanover and Cologne, he can make the journey in thirty hours. The roads leading to Belgium, therefore, have the advantage of possessing the largest amount of running stock, and also of experience in conducting an immense business. Still, the management of all German roads is admirably systematic, though the trains run very slowly. Accounts from Europe show that in time of war the maxim "slow and sure" is not adhered to. The speed of the trains is increased, and we are told of accidents in consequence of the hurry, a state of things which, however sad to the sufferers, is comforting to the Americans, as it shows that the frequency of railway accidents with us is to be explained neither by climatic considerations nor national temperament; but that if we ran slower we might occasionally save one of the trainfuls of lives we now throw away.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

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*We have prepared an Index of Volume VII. of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which closed with our last number, which we can furnish to those who wish to bind, on the receipt of Ten Cents, to cover the cost of postage and mailing. When the volumes are sent to us to be bound, the Index will be added without charge. As many of the subscribers to the JOURNAL have no use for an Index, we have not thought it advisable to occupy our space with it. This Index will be ready for delivery next week.*

**THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.**

THE history of the week, beginning with Monday, August 22, is again a record of incessant and severe fighting between the armies of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, VON STEINMETZ, and Marshal BAZAINE. From the day the lines of Forbach were broken, the pressure upon BAZAINE has been constant. His efforts to effect a junction with MACMAHON have been everywhere counteracted, and the main body of his army at last appears to be forced back on Metz, with the armies above mentioned between him and Verdun.

The attack upon his retreating forces and the battle under the eastern walls of Metz on Sunday were described in last week's JOURNAL. The Germans left dead lying among the forts of that town, and were obliged to ask permission to bury them, which was granted. After this affair the French army continued its retreat across the Moselle, while VON STEINMETZ, advancing from the north, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, from the south, endeavored to throw themselves on the road to Verdun. Monday a reconnaissance was made on that road, which developed into a struggle sufficiently severe to throw the advance of the French back upon Gravelotte, a town situated at a point two leagues and three-quarters west of Metz, where the Verdun road divides, one branch running northerly to Etain and Verdun, while the southern branch is the direct road lying almost east and west to that place. Mars-la-Tour lies on this road, four and three-quarters leagues west of Metz. Between these two places, and also on this southern road to Verdun, are the towns Flavigny, Vionville, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, lying in this order from west to east.

After the action of Sunday, east of Metz, Prince CHARLES's army crossed the railroad south of Metz, encountering the French at Pont-à-Mousson, and then began moving in a north and northwesterly direction. On Monday there was fighting at Mars-la-Tour. Tuesday there was an engagement which must have been severe, as Marshal BAZAINE gives it the color of a pitched battle, on a line nearly parallel to the Verdun road and south of it. Wednesday a reconnaissance made by the Germans in the neighborhood of Gravelotte, showed that the French were retreating toward Verdun. This affair developed sufficiently toward the end of the day to drive the French back toward Metz. These events, bloody as they were, can be considered only as running fights, the French trying to escape without a pitched battle, and the Germans endeavoring to force them to risk the chance of joining MACMAHON upon the result of a general engagement. In this the Germans were again successful. They had brought up so many troops that the retreat could no longer be sustained without a decisive victory for the French.

The battle occurred on Thursday, August 18. The headquarters of King WILLIAM were a mile or two beyond Gorze, amid the dead of Tuesday's battle. The French were posted along the hills covering the two roads leading from Metz to Verdun.

From 10 o'clock until past midday the conflict was carried on with artillery, and the Germans seem to have, as so often before, outnumbered their antagonists. As the result of the fire the French fell back from the line of Rezonville and St. Marcel (a hamlet two or three miles northwest of Rezonville, on the northern Verdun road) to Gravelotte. In this new position the Germans held that village,

but the French held the heights covering the line of their enemy's advance, which was through a deep ravine. It was now a question of greater weight of men against a superior position. For hours the German troops advanced in heavy masses, but were unable to make any impression upon their enemy. The attack in the centre was a failure. The fire of the French artillery was excellent and terribly destructive. But reinforcements were constantly pushed up, the German line was strengthened, and the King held his ground with stubbornness, though for a time his attack ceased, and there was a lull for two hours.

Just at this critical moment artillery fire was heard on the German left, announcing a movement that decided the fate of BAZAINE's army. VON STEINMETZ had arrived from the north, and, joining the battle, threatened the French rear. The two German armies gradually brought their flanks nearer together, and an advance being made in the evening BAZAINE was forced to fall back toward Metz. Since this contest constant but unofficial reports have been received from Paris, that he had been able to effect a junction with MACMAHON, and, last of all, that a part of his forces had cut their way through the German lines. It may be that some of his troops have escaped, but there is no confirmation of the report.

The losses in the above series of engagements have been fearful. On the one side has been an army forced to repeated retreats; on the other an army whose whole work has been assault, often against strong positions. The losses in the last two weeks on both sides must reach a hundred thousand men. King WILLIAM himself freely expresses his grief, and acknowledges the terrible gaps in the ranks of his armies.

Of the movements of VON STEINMETZ previous to his junction with the King on the field of battle nothing is known. That he has been busy investing Metz on the north and northwest, and that he has not been permitted to do it without opposition, is, however, certain. The little town of Ste. Marie, between Metz and Briey, was found battered and burned, and the streets full of wounded. This is the only indication we have of his work before his appearance before Gravelotte.

The Crown Prince has also been remarkably quiet. He seems to have been operating on the southern line of railroad leading to Châlons. He cut the railroad to that place on the 15th at Blesme, where it is joined by a branch road to Chaumont. On the 20th his headquarters were at Vitry le Français, a place eight leagues southeast of Châlons, and from which place he visited the King at Pont-à-Mousson after the battle of Gravelotte. The latest news mentions the presence of some of his troops at Sezanne, sixty-five miles from Paris; also at Chaumont and Brienne, on a line of railroad south of that on which Châlons is situated, but also leading to Paris. Brienne was the scene of a Prussian victory in 1814. Of battles, we have heard of none in which the Crown Prince's army was engaged except at Phalsbourg, where he is said to have been first repulsed, and afterward successful in capturing the fortress. This latter news, however, remains without confirmation. In all their advance through Alsace, the Germans have found the sympathies of the people decidedly French.

MACMAHON has also passed a week without fighting. He has been engaged forming an army at Châlons out of the re-enforcements which have been sent forward from Paris. His forces are said to number 175,000, with about 50,000 regular troops. This work seems to have been completed, the camp at Châlons is broken up, and he has disposed his army in front of the railroad from Châlons to Mézières. He had a strong force at Reims, and his scouts were reported at Mézières and Sedan. This, then, forms the extreme northern limit of the line of operations, which is once more greatly extended, reaching from Mézières to Chaumont. What his plans now are cannot be judged. It is reported in Paris that he is to move to BAZAINE's support.

The situation at last accounts is that BAZAINE has been driven in upon Metz, as the French official reports of last Saturday acknowledged; that MACMAHON has his new army ready for action; and that a third force, composed probably of the Garde Mobile, Garde Nationale, and raw recruits, is near



Paris. On the German side we have the Crown Prince on the south, steadily pushing toward Paris and watching MACMAHON; Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and VON STEINMETZ united around Metz. A siege train has been sent forward, and the report is that four corps will be left to watch that place.

Strasbourg has been bombarded, and the besieged have replied by bombarding defenceless Kehl on the Baden side. The investment, at first slack, seems now to be perfected, and the besieged are met in their sorties and driven back.

The Emperor, though not permitted to appear as the leader, has been far from idle. His operations, however, seem to have been exclusively of the retreating kind. He was at Gravelotte, but left it for Châlons. His headquarters were suddenly swept down upon on Sunday, August 14, by some German cavalry, and he was compelled to fly in the greatest haste. He hurried on to Verdun, passing, singular to say, directly through the German lines at Mars-la-Tour. While at Metz he issued an order to his officers describing the German mode of fighting. He says: "The Prussians begin an action by putting forward a small force, but placing heavy batteries behind them in good positions. They then form a line of sharpshooters, who, under cover of

one of any size. In the event of the war continuing, or extending, our arms manufacturers, the most capable in the world in skill and resource, will doubtless find foreign orders pouring in upon them. In this connection, we purpose soon publishing an article upon European armaments, and particularly upon the American lots which have gone abroad.

THE movements of the contending armies will be readily comprehended by reference to the maps of the Champagne country, taken from Colonel HAMLEY's "Operations of War," and illustrating a similar struggle there in 1814. One map gives the whole theatre of war from the Rhine to Verdun, and the other the field from the Marne to Paris. To these we add a third map, in which the special movements of the present war are illustrated, and the position of the towns mentioned is indicated. The armies are now approaching a country which, from its configuration and the position of its roads and rivers, offers a field for the display of the most brilliant generalship and the most stubborn defence. Traversed by rivers which, though not broad, are deep enough to be as a rule unfordable, and which offer valuable defensive positions, it afforded the first NAPOLEON opportunity for some of his boldest

pushed on to the Marne, where he joined SCHWARTZENBERG's right, and WINZINGERODE, joined by BULOW at Avesnes, pushed on as far as Laon. Then followed that series of remarkable engagements in which NAPOLEON, holding the interior lines, precipitated himself alternately upon the different bodies of the Allies concentrating upon Paris.

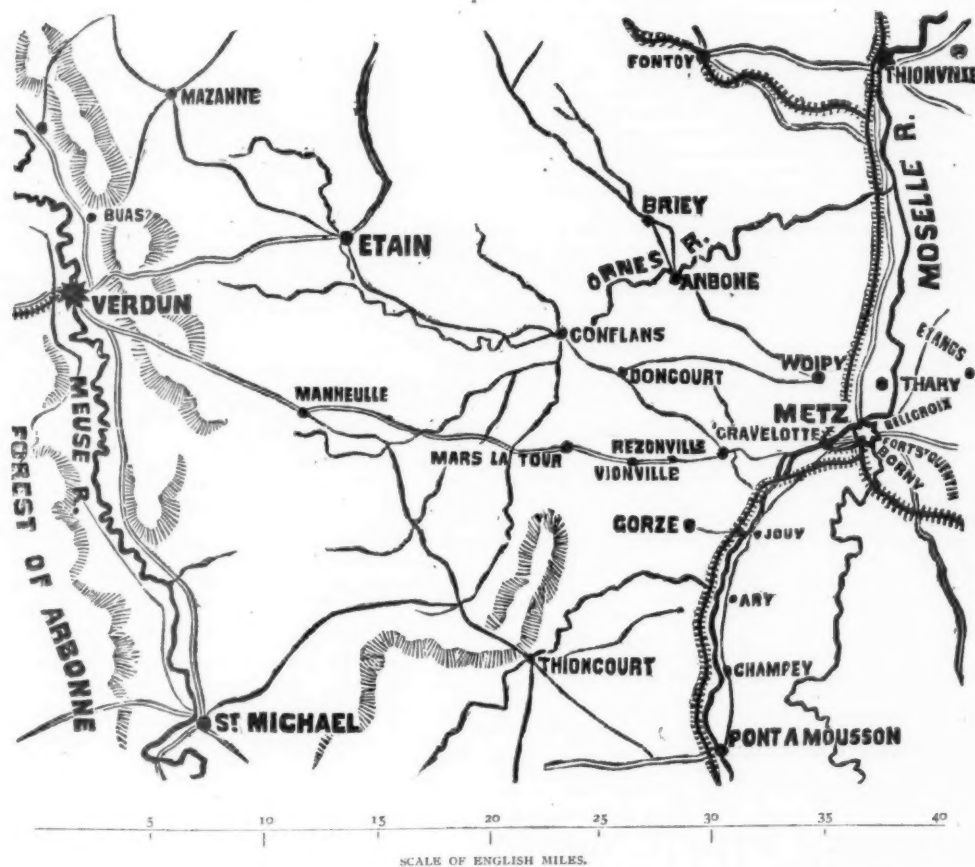
ACCORDING to a German correspondent of the *Western Post* the blowing up of the viaduct at Hagenau was accomplished by a corps of miners—not military sappers and miners, but workmen in the mines of the Rhine district—who had been mounted. The material employed he calls "lithofracteur," or *stone-breaker* in English, which we believe is one of the names of dynamite, a mixture of nitro-glycerine and sawdust. The sawdust serves no purpose but to increase the inflammable surface, and therefore the rapidity and force of the explosion. This explosive compound has been in use about two years in German smelting works, where it serves to break up the extremely hard and tough deposits of iron that are obtained in blowing out iron, copper, or lead furnaces. There are thousands of these in Germany which have resisted the efforts of workmen to drill a hole large enough to split them by powder. But if no hole can be made, dynamite will break them up if merely laid upon the mass and exploded. The writer to the *Post* witnessed some experiments at Deutz made to test the value of the compound in military movements. A storming party was placed 250 paces from a palisade composed of 12 1-2 inch beams, eleven feet long and planted three feet in the ground. The sappers carried a sack made of linen twenty feet long, and two and one-half feet thick, which was filled with lithofracteur and furnished with caps and fuses. At a signal this huge bag, a magazine in itself, was carried forward, hung on the palisade, and the sappers retired. In a few seconds the explosion occurred, and while the air was yet filled with fragments of beams the detachment rushed forward, and found a clear breach thirty feet long, while the palisade was shattered for ten feet more right and left. And no wonder. The charge used seems to have been enormous. According to the results obtained in civil practice this quantity of lithofracteur ought to have blown the river Rhine to the frontiers of France and thus prevented the present war. The writer from whom we quote supposes that it was with this material that the Hagenau viaduct was destroyed, and that no mining was needed, the petards being merely hung on the piers of the bridge.

COMMANDING officers usually feel compelled to forego the social advantages of having war correspondents at their headquarters, on the ground that the enemy may gain too much information by the publication of their letters. The correspondents have heretofore taken the position that no one could possibly make out a military movement from anything they write; which is perhaps true. But the Paris correspondents in pleading to be allowed to go to the front made a specific claim that they were of great use in the way of deceiving the enemy. Their spokesman recalled "the battle of Montebello and the demonstration made by the French army on the side of Pavia, in order to conceal the real movement on the Tessin and Magenta, and he affirmed that the newspaper correspondents were not strangers to the error into which the enemy's generals were drawn. The correspondents who knew the truth, then understood that it was their duty to deceive the Austrians." Unfortunately, however, experience shows that the letter writer's desire to give important news very often gets the better of his patriotic judgment. We fancy few soldiers would dare rely on newspaper correspondents as effective assistants in military operations.

WAR, universal as is its scope, has one conqueror! When the peaceful relations of countries are broken, business stops, men fail, all must leave their homes for the field; war, in short, rules all—except matrimony. Young hearts will not brook division, and the recruiting sergeant must wait at the church door, until the clergyman has tied fast the bond. In Prussia, whose government at present may be described as military-patriarchal, the good old king has suspended the standing order requiring a threefold publication of the banns in favor of those going to the war. More than one hundred soldiers were married in the garrison church of Berlin in one day.

REAR Admiral Rodgers writes to the Navy Department, off Sierra Leone, July 4, that the *Colorado* arrived at that port on the 2d, after a passage of twenty-one days from Rio Janeiro, all well. He found there her Britannic Majesty's ship *Seringapatam*, guard ship, and her Britannic Majesty's ships *Galatea*, Captain, the *Duke of Buckingham*, the *Clio*, and *Rattlesnake*. The *Alaska* is at Cape Town, where she arrived on the 26th of June. It was the intention of Admiral Rodgers to sail on the 6th of July for Singapore, passing through the straits of Sunda and Gaspar.

MAP OF OPERATIONS AROUND METZ.



woods, keep up a constant fire, and gradually gain the flank of their enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged, the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near the hostile line as possible unseen."

A fuller description of the last of the series of engagements for the possession of the Verdun road is given in the very valuable and interesting letter of the *Tribune* correspondent at Metz, which we reproduce in full elsewhere. We are also indebted to the *Tribune* for a copy of the map accompanying this description, as well as for the very valuable descriptions of the campaign in France which the enterprise of its correspondents has given to the public.

As we go to press, the Camp of Châlons is reported to have been burned by the French, and the German columns to be already beyond it. This is official Prussian news.

We intimated last week that cable negotiations had been going on, on the part of the European belligerents, for supplies of arms in this country. We are advised that the matter went no further, however, than the stage of inquiry. At present there are no lots of arms in the United States large enough to be an object for France or Prussia, 10,000 of the excellent old Sharps rifle being the single

strategy. His base stretched from La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to Sezanne and Arcis, which places he fortified. His plan was to hold the bridges with his wings and operate between them with his main body. He was still on the Marne when Paris capitulated after two months of constant manoeuvring and fighting. Treating that as a purely military event, he passed the Seine to Fontainebleau, and prepared to attack his enemies in the rear and drive them out of Paris.

In 1814 the Allies commenced their advance on Paris in seven different columns. BULOW set out from Brussels; WINZINGERODE from Namur on the Meuse; BLUCHER in two columns from Mayence and Mannheim, which united before crossing the frontier; SCHWARTZENBURG in three columns, two from Basel and one from Strasbourg. After pushing out forces to the right to invest the fortresses in Alsace, and to the left to oppose the French under AUGEREAU, and to invest Dijon, Besançon, Auxerre, and Belfort, GIULAY's corps moved on Langres, driving back MORTIER. WREDE turned VICTOR's right in the Vosges. WURTEMBERG and WITGENSTEIN moved on Nancy. GIULAY advancing from Langres, and WREDE from Neufchâteau, afterwards united at Troyes, pushing MORTIER back on Bar-sur-Aube. BLUCHER, blockading the fortresses in his rear,



## THE BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

(By telegraph to the Tribune.)

LONDON, Tuesday, August 23, 1870.

THE following detailed account of the great battle of Gravelotte on Thursday, August 18, was received this morning in London from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at headquarters, and stood by the side of Bismarck and King William:

The first realization we had at Pont-à-Mousson—where I found myself on the 17th—of the extent to which fighting had been going on at the front, on Sunday and Tuesday, was from the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes. But on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that the work was becoming warm. On that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked about the market-place in Pont-à-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly-arrived comrades, and told a story of disaster. Poor fellows! It surely was disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of any result. I stood among these groups, and the narratives of the men all amounted to this: that they had been sent to confront a much larger force than their own, and that their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that, though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow on the 14th, and that the Tenth division, though it had as an available organization been demolished, had sold its life dearly.

On the 17th the wounded of the preceding day began to pour into Pont-à-Mousson. They were brought in in long, uncovered grain-carts, lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street and also commanded a view of the market-place, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed between files of French citizens unable to conceal their joy on the one hand, and Prussian soldiers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The streets began to swarm with other wagons with other wounded, wearers of red trousers. Now and then came a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length there arrived a carriage with a French general. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace. But it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the front. At midnight of the 17th, or a little after, all the trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the bivouacs around the little city.

The troops had been passing through almost continually for several days previously; but now the tramp through every street and byway made between midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness, and managed to get a seat on a wagon that was going in the direction of the front, now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorze, some twelve miles from Pont-à-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who were looked upon with considerable curiosity by the continuous line of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard. The way was so blocked with wagons that I finally concluded I could better do the six or seven miles remaining on foot. So I got out of my wagon and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Mouviert on the Moselle, about half-way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry—Uhlans and Hussars—crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorze. Quickening my own steps, I first heard the thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battle-field, strewn thickly, as far as my eye could reach, with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field companies were still burying the dead, chiefly the Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of those that I saw were not yet dead.

As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came up from behind me, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke out with a wild hurrah and dashed forward. A few more steps and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry, and seemed to thrill even their horses.

It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle-field. From the hill to which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen, and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses, and the air was burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battle-field of the 16th—the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretched like a silver thread the road to Verdun—to Paris, also—for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It was between the lines of poplars which stood against the horizon on my left; and on, as far as the eye could reach, toward Metz, with military regularity, strung on this road like beads, were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, all of which are really only a hundred yards apart, although they have separate names—Mars-la-Tour, Flavigny, a little south of the road, Vionville, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, which is divided into Great and Little Gravelotte. On my right were the thickly-wooded hills behind which lies the most important village of the neighborhood, which I had just left—Gorze. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should, one would say, be called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and around that devoted little town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

I arrived just as the battle waxed warm. It was about noon of the 18th. The headquarters of the King

of Prussia were then at the spot which I have described. The great representative men of Prussia, soldiers and statesmen, were standing on the ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, Bismarck, General Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adalbert, and Adjutant Kranski. Lieutenant-General Sheridan of the United States Army was also present. At the moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road—that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of Gravelotte which in some maps is called St. Marcel. The struggle was desperate but unavailing, for every one man in the French army had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing of the French right was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly taken up under cover of a continuous fire of their artillery from the heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position, which was reached at one o'clock and thirty minutes, would, I believe, have been pronounced impregnable by nine out of ten military men. When once this movement had been effected, the French retreating from the pressure of the Prussian artillery fire, and the Prussians as rapidly advancing, the battle-field was no longer about Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and interminable lines of soldiers were steadily marching onward, disappearing into the village, and emerging on the other side of it, with flaming volleys.

This second battle-field was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over 100 feet deep and at the top some 300 yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascends to a great height. From their commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them, and poured upon them a scorching fire. The French guns were in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not a moment's cessation of the roar. Easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleuse. The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half vertical fire.

The French stood their ground and died—the Prussians stood their ground and died—both by hundreds—I had almost said thousands. This, for an hour or two that seemed ages, so constant was the slaughter. The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements, coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois des Ognons; and it was at that point as they marched on to the field that one could perhaps get the best idea of the magnitude of this invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of men out of that wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded revived, and came back and marched forth again. Bismarck Wood advancing to Dunsinane Hill was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of General Goeben's army to Bazaine, shielded as they were by the woods till they were fairly within range and reach of their enemies' guns. So the French must have felt; for, between four and five o'clock, they concentrated upon that spot their heaviest fire, massing all available guns, and shelling the woods unrelentingly. Their fire reached the Prussian lines and tore through them; and, though the men were steady, it was a test to which no general cares to subject his troops long. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance, and there was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of those woods.

The attack of the Prussians in the centre was clearly checked. About five o'clock, however, a brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood and emerged from its cover. Once out from under the trees, they advanced at double-quick. I watched their movement. The French guns had not lost the range of the wood, nor of the ground in front. Seen at a distance through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent bending with the undulation of the field. But it left a dark track behind it, and the glass resolved the dark track into falling and dying and dead men. As the horrid significance of that path, so traced, came upon me, I gazed on more intently. Many of those who had fallen leaped up again, and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with their comrades. Of those who went backward instead of forward there were few, though many fell as they painfully endeavored to follow the advance.

I do not know whether, after the vain effort of that brigade, another movement was attempted from within the wood. But half an hour afterward great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing, and moved forward toward the field where so hard a struggle had been so long protracted. These also were, I think, a portion of General Goeben's troops, who had been directed upon a less dangerous route.

The battle from this point on the Prussian left became so fierce that it was soon lost to us, or nearly lost, by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away on the wind, and then we could see the French sorely tried. To get a better view of this part of the field, I went forward about half a mile, and from this new standpoint found myself not far from Malmaison. The French line on the hills was still unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle. But this appearance was due, perhaps, to the fact that the French were more clearly visible in their broad height, and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then. But the Prussian line also was strengthened by degrees on this northern point. Infantry and artillery were brought up, and from far in the rear, away seemingly in the direction of Verneville, shot and shell began reaching the French ranks. These were

the men and these were the guns of Steinmetz, who there and then effected his junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and completed the investment of Metz to the northwest.

With re-enforcements for the Prussians thus continually arriving on both sides of the field, the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt that the French well understood the meaning of the new movements of the Prussians, and of the gradual development of their line to the north.

Steinmetz was able to extend his line gradually further and further until the French were outflanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared, with an attack on the rear of their extreme right wing. So long as the smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters to where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward was great, and, to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the battle, the darkness was coming on. I know not how long the French held out, nor at what precise moment the Prussian onset became irresistible. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns mingled with the flashes, brightening as the darkness increased, receded gradually. The pillars of cloud and flame from the north as gradually and steadily approached. With that advance the French fire every moment grew more slack. It was not far from 9 o'clock when the ground was yielded finally on the north, and the last shots fired on that terrible evening were heard in that direction.

But to go back now to the movements of the King and those with him at headquarters. The King's face, as he stood gazing upon the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the dismal scene nearer his feet, where they were just beginning what must yet be a long task—to bury the French who fell in Tuesday's battle. On them he gazed silently and, I thought, sadly.

Count Bismarck could not conceal his excitement and anxiety. If it had not been for the King, the Count would clearly have gone forward where the fighting was. His towering form was always a little in advance of the rest.

When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte, the horses of the headquarters party were hastily called, and the entire party, mounting, with the King at their head, dashed down to a point not very far from the village. Then shouts and cheers arose, and followed them wherever they passed.

A little after 4 o'clock a strange episode occurred. From the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be, a magnificent regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at the point where the Conflans road joins that to Metz. Then they dashed up the road toward Metz. This road between Gravelotte and St. Huberts is cut through the hill, and on each side of it rise cliffs from forty to sixty feet high, except at the point where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at the time the culminating point to which that road ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered at that only half that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of that regiment, which seemed to meet its fate under the eyes of the King. The situation hardly admitted asking many questions, but their plunge into that deep cut on the hillside, where next day I saw so many of them and their horses lying, was of that brave, unhesitating, unflinching kind which is so characteristic of German soldiers, among whom stragglers and deserters seem to be absolutely unknown.

I must record also what seemed an inexplicable thing. The army of Prince Frederick Charles was fighting hard, and suffering, it was only too plain, heavily. From this army division after division had been taken and vainly sent against the French centre. A portion of the prince's numerous reserves had been diminished to an important extent in the engagements of the 14th and 16th inst. Moreover, a considerable part of his army required rest, and two divisions—one certainly—were in need of reorganization before they could again become efficient on a field of battle. Yet, at one time, it seemed that every division and brigade and regiment was likely to be called into action. The losses in the centre and the massing of great forces for a fresh attack on the French right flank left the Verdun road itself at one time almost uncovered—the very road for possession of which the Prussians were fighting. At a moment that for these reasons seemed critical, there appeared on the field, occupying ground before held by a portion of the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, a large body of troops. They moved into position under the eyes of the King, yet neither the King nor any of his staff could account for their appearance. They passed the point which in the morning had been the royal headquarters. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and their advance did not cease till dark. But the mystery that hung over them was not dispelled. Whose was this new army? Whence did it come? The staff insisted that at the point whence it moved there were, or at any rate ought to be, no troops of the armies of either Steinmetz or Prince Frederick Charles. The rumor began and spread among the group of men who surrounded the King that this fresh, mysterious force was a part of the army of the Crown Prince, and that a new junction had been expected. I know of no reason to suppose this true. Doubtless the staff soon cleared up the matter to their own satisfaction, but it happened that I was away in another part of the field before the riddle was solved. That there ever could have been any doubt about the identity of so great a body of men arriving on so great a battle-field illustrates the difficulty with which even the most eminent officers follow the movements of forces over broken and wooded ground. I no longer wondered that to me the same task was almost an impossibility.

In any event, it cannot be doubted that the presence of that large body of men made itself felt upon the fortunes of the field. They were visible to the French as well as to us. Here was another example of the moral



effect that may be and so often is exerted in battle by masses of men whose presence is known to the enemy, but who may not fire a shot in the actual conflict. From their line of march it is clear that the divisions were finally posted a little in the rear and on the left of the Prussian centre at the time when the attacks so long directed against the key of the French lines had ceased—in fact, had failed for the time. It was possible that the French, having suffered far less in holding their ground than the Prussians in attacking, might have advanced in their turn and have undertaken a vigorous offensive movement. If they had any such purpose, it is not unlikely that they abandoned it on sight of the Prussian reinforcements.

Instead of advancing, the French now contented themselves with the mere occupation of the ground to which earlier in the day they had been driven back. At no time did they seriously strive to regain the westernmost line of hills which had been theirs in the morning. At no time did they recover or seek to recover by any vigorous forward movement to the junction of the roads at Gravelotte. From 7 to 8 the weight of the battle tended more and more to the north of the road. There was a lull, the meaning of which the French apparently failed to interpret. By 7 they may have believed themselves partly victorious. They were still perhaps in condition to renew on the morrow the struggle that had gone on all day for that fated road from Metz to Verdun. If they had not gained the road or the battle, they had not clearly lost the latter. Two hours later they had lost both.

A little before 8, a large white house on the height beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church. Its spire grew into flames, and a vast black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strangely with the white smoke of the battle. More and more picturesque grew the whole field. As evening fell the movements of the troops could be followed now by the lines of fire that ran flickering along the front of a regiment as it went into action. Tongues of fire pierced through and illuminated the smoke out of the cannons' mouths, and the fuses of the shells left long trains of fire like falling stars. No general likes fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance takes then the place of skill; but the flanking movement on the French right had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution and brought about what seemed a renewal of the battle after the day was done.

To leave the French in their positions during the night, would have been to imperil the plan on which the Prussian commander had resolved. So from 8 or 8½ to 9, the decisive blow was struck. When the battle of Gravelotte had actually ended, we knew that the Prussians held the strong heights beyond the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz; we knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape; we knew that a victory greater than that of Sunday, and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday, had been won. We believed that the French army, which had fought as valiantly and as vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle-field. It was a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning buildings at either end. The day had been beautiful so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death such as no one could ever wish to see again.

#### THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE.

Another special correspondent of the *Tribune* sends from Hamburg an account of the first naval engagement of the war, thus:

On the morning of the 17th instant the German despatch boat *Grille* started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoitre the position and strength of the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported, though nobody had as yet seen them. After proceeding out to sea until within sight of the Danish island of Moon the *Grille* at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of seven iron-clad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and approached boldly until within 3,000 paces. The French then opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then lying to to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve-pounders in answer to the guns of the whole fleet, she lured them to follow her to the post-house at Witton, where the three gunboats *Drache*, *Blitz*, and *Salamander* were lying, which, on hearing the report of the cannonading at sea, immediately got up their steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consort. The commander of the little squadron, Captain Count von Waldersee, made the signal to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out ready for action with the superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats, finding that their guns were harmless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries toward evening.

It is thought the French pointed their guns in a good direction; they either fired too high or too low; but it was difficult in a fresh breeze to take a steady aim at the little gunboats lying low in the water, and painted gray, so as to be almost invisible. Several shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and a shell from the *Salamander* was seen to explode on the deck of one of the ships, and must have done some damage to the men at their guns. The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever, though it might have been very different had any of the heavy twenty-eight centimetre shells fired from the French ships taken effect and exploded on the decks of the gunboats. The latter, having filled up their stock of ammunition and coals at Stralsund, returned to their stations in the outer roads, where they are on outpost duty.

#### THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

MCMAHON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

SAVERNE, August 8.

I HAVE the honor to report to your Majesty that, on the 7th of August, after being obliged to evacuate the town of Wissembourg, the First corps, with the object of covering the railway from Strasbourg to Bitch, and the principal roads which connect the eastern with the western slope of the Vosges, occupied the following positions: The First division was placed with the right in advance of Freischwiller, the left in the direction of Reischaffen, supported by a wood which covers that village. It detached two companies to Neunwiller and one to Jagersthal.

The Third Division occupied with its First brigade the jutting hill which detaches itself from Freischwiller, terminating in a point toward Guesdorff. The Second brigade supported its left upon Freischwiller, and its right on the village of Elsasshausen. The Fourth division formed a broken line to the right of the Third division, its First brigade advancing toward Gunstadt, and its Second opposite the village of Marsbronn, which it had not been able to occupy for lack of sufficient forces. The Division Dumesnil, of the Seventh corps, which had joined me early on the morning of the 6th, was placed in rear of the Fourth division.

In reserve was the Second division, placed behind the Second brigade of the Third division and the First brigade of the Fourth. Finally, further to the rear was a brigade of light cavalry under the orders of General de Septeuil, and the division of Cuirassiers of General de Bonnemains. The Michel brigade of Cavalry, under the orders of General Duchesne, was established in the rear of the right wing of the Fourth division. At seven in the morning the enemy showed himself in advance of the heights of Guesdorff, and commenced the action by a cannonade, quickly followed by an exceedingly lively skirmishing fire against the First and Third divisions.

This attack was sufficiently pronounced to compel the First division to effect a change of front in advance upon its right wing, in order to prevent the enemy from turning the position of the whole army. A little later, the enemy considerably strengthened the number of his batteries, and opened fire upon the centre of the positions which we occupied on the right bank of the Sauerbach. Although more serious and more strongly marked than the first demonstration, which still continued elsewhere, the second demonstration was nothing more than a false attack, which was briskly repelled.

Toward noon the enemy developed his attack toward our right. Clouds of skirmishers, supported by a considerable mass of infantry, and protected by more than sixty pieces of cannon, placed upon the heights of Gunstadt, launched themselves upon the Fourth division and upon the Second brigade, which occupied the village of Elsasshausen. Despite the vigorous charges several times repeated, spite of the exceedingly well-directed fire of the artillery, and several brilliant charges of the Cuirassiers, our right was outflanked.

After several hours of obstinate resistance it was now 4 o'clock, and I ordered the retreat. It was protected by the First and Third divisions, which showed a firm front, and permitted the other troops to retire without being seriously annoyed. The retreat was effected upon Saverne by Niederbronn, where the Division Guyot de Lespart, of the Fifth corps, which had arrived there, took up a position, and only retired when night had fallen. I address in this cover to your Majesty the names of the officers who are wounded, killed, or missing. That list is incomplete, and I must send it to you as soon as it shall have been furnished to me in a complete form.

MACMAHON.

The following letter from General Bocher, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal MacMahon's Division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

SAVERNE, August 8.

Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of the dangers it is the soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch, and in perfect health. But my heart is broken and I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers, my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost; it would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of 65 officers, 47 were killed, wounded, and missing. At 7 o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor; now all are killed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate lieutenant-colonel, Deshorties, was wounded by my side. A bullet discharged but a few yards distant entered his abdomen. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chef de bataillon were shot dead, and a third one is either dead or a prisoner.

Saint Sauveur was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained of his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot dead. I have but five captains out of thirty. The others are in heaven. All my adjutants, and most all my sergeant-majors shared the same fate. Of the pioneers—better or more gallant men never breathed—only five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor, black charger was killed under General Saurer, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all I had, all that remains are the clothes that I wear and 75 francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. General Calom was killed; Robert de Vogue was killed. Alfred de Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. MacMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do; but he had not men

enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had.

Nevertheless, we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case, the disaster would have been fearful; it is bad enough as it is. The battle began at 7½ o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand, without tents or fire, or lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched 70 kilometers—from the battle-field to Saverne.

The last 36 kilometers were got over during the night, pell-mell and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to a forced inaction. We have but 500 or 600 Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food. But we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable that we will be sent to Strasbourg to reorganize. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been taken.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE NINTH INFANTRY.—Our correspondent at Camp Jay Gould, Long Branch, writes, us August 22, 1870, as follows: "We arrived here at 1:30 o'clock day before yesterday. Owing to the hurried preparations which always prelude an event of this sort, the tents, accommodations, etc., of the regiment were not fully equipped or placed in position until a late hour in the day, yet by the time evening parade was formed the quarters had been arranged for the night. It has seldom been our good fortune to witness a finer dress parade than that which took place on the first evening of the encampment. The alignments were perfect and parade well executed, and about 450 men participated, Colonel James Fisk being nominally in command. It would perhaps be a matter of surprise to those military gentlemen *au fait* regarding these subjects to find how readily he has affiliated himself to the subject in hand. As a disciplinarian he has proved himself pretty thorough, any innovation from the regulations or delinquency on the part of officers or men being immediately reported, and the culprit punished. All the hotels have been on the *qui vive* regarding this encampment, and the headquarters of the guard is continually surrounded by those bent on gratifying curiosity, or seeking friends. The camp is situated upon the plot of ground on Main street, owned by the proprietor of the Continental Hotel, and is sandwiched between the Metropolitan Hotel on the left, and Felter's on the right, with a frontage toward the ocean. It is a beautiful piece of ground, perfectly level, and well calculated to accommodate a regiment of 1,000 men in camp. The gentlemen composing Colonel Fisk's command have entered into this encampment project with the proper *esprit de corps* to carry out the thing successfully. The camp, as General Orders state, is one for instruction, and as such will be of great advantage to the regiment.

"Each of the hotel hops were fully attended on Saturday evening. Many of the staff officers and their friends were well received by the ladies, who seemed to vie with each other in their pleasing attentions to the strangers.

"As some difficulty has been experienced by Colonel Fisk in controlling the command at the encampment during the evening he has very generously, from compulsion, extended a license to the men, granting them the privilege of visiting their friends at the different hotels until taps, or 10 o'clock. This necessary provision was made for the purpose of restraining the men from requesting leave of absence from camp for the whole night. On Sunday at 11 A. M. the worthy chaplain of the Ninth held divine service at the headquarters tent, which was well attended by the regiment and visitors staying here. The dress parade in the evening was effective in appearance, although a little unsteadiness was observed in its execution. The entire command appeared in full-dress uniform (white trousers). Probably 2,000 spectators witnessed the parade, and with evident satisfaction. It is rumored that a grand ball will be given at one of the hotels on Friday evening next in honor of the Ninth. Invitations have been sent to the President of the United States, the Governors of New York and New Jersey, and to a great number of distinguished military and civic gentlemen to visit the camp during this week. I shall write you again as the season progresses.

A LA MILITAIRE."

WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS.—In a recent issue we gave a short sketch of the Albany Zouave Cadets, which forms Company A of the Tenth Infantry, and which proposes on the 7th of next month to pass through our city en route for Philadelphia. This company and the Washington Continentals (Company B of the same regiment) have become famous for their extensive tours, and have won renown by their excellent discipline and drill.

The Washington Continentals, which claim to be second to none of the many fine organizations that exist in Albany, has made arrangements to visit Boston, Mass., on its annual excursion, and will remain there three days. This "crack" company was organized July 4, 1854, with a full staff of twelve members, a color-bearer (companies then carried colors), full complement of officers, and a membership roll composed of the first citizens of Albany. The members wore the full Continental uniform, buckskin knee-breeches, ruffles, tri-cornered hat, etc., and Albanians had reason then as now to be proud of their "B's." The company's reputation for military proficiency soon extended over the State, and



the Eagle Escort of the Seventy-first regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Milwaukee Light Guard, Kingston Grays, and other recipients of its courtesies, testify that the Continentals fully sustained the reputation of the Albany military for hospitality. With such commanders as John I. Olmsted, Frederick Townsend, Tennis Van Vechten, Ira W. Ainsworth, and Charles E. Davis (its present popular captain, who has been with the company sixteen years) it has maintained its enviable position in military circles. The company has seen service, having joined the Tenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. (One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers), which served nine months in the Department of the Gulf. The company uniform is rich and showy, consisting of sky-blue dress coat, handsomely faced and trimmed with scarlet and gold, with embroidered collar, and trousers of scarlet, with blue stripe (white duck trousers are worn in summer), bearskin shakos completing the dress.

The staff have the same as above, with the exception of buff facing on the coat and trousers, and an elegant pattern of French chapeau.

The company will leave Albany on its excursion to Boston on the evening of the 12th of September in its fatigue uniform of gray, similar to the Seventh regiment, with white cross belts, and new pattern silk hat. The command will number about seventy, and will be accompanied by Doring's band, and prominent military men, "city fathers," and representatives of the press as guests. The trip will, doubtless, be a lively and enjoyable one. The company is officered as follows: Brevet Major Charles E. Davis, captain; Brevet Captain Charles A. Walker, first lieutenant; James H. Lane, Jr., second lieutenant; Theodore S. Fassett, third lieutenant; Staff Adjutant, S. P. Corliss; Inspector, O. L. Hasey; Quartermaster, L. L. Shaw; Commissary, C. E. Russ; Engineer, L. D. Pillsbury; Ordnance Officer, H. C. Littlefield; Judge-Advocate, C. W. Reynolds; Paymaster, G. E. Latham; Surgeon, J. F. McKoun; Chaplain, R. V. K. Lansingh.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—This fine command assembled at Landmann's Park, corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, on the 18th inst. to participate in target practice, a picnic, and midsummer's night festival. About 600 men were in attendance, besides numbers of military friends. On the eastern side of the park General Bendix had a number of company headquarters tents erected, and so ranged as to command a fine view of that portion of the ground selected for parade purposes. A large number of lady guests participated in the amusements of the day. We noticed the Chief of Ordnance, General Morris, General Burger and staff, Colonel Lux (late of the Eleventh), and many others well known in military circles present, and evidently enjoying the frank and generous hospitality which was tendered them. Among the amusements of the day an exhibition of skill in target practice was given by some of the members, and to Company C was awarded the prize flag for fine shooting; Company D, the regimental medal; Company A, fifty dollars in money, and other prizes of less value. The evening entertainment was varied by a sham battle upon the parade ground in front of the tents, and was rendered exceedingly brilliant and effective by an accompaniment of fireworks and firing of cannon. Fully 3,000 guests attended the affair, which was still at its height late in the night, the whole affair being characterized by exceeding good management, and the most perfect order was preserved.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—A battalion of this regiment, composed of Companies D and I, made an excursion to New Rochelle, N. Y., on the 18th inst. The battalion, in full-dress summer uniform, assembled at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, at 7:30 A. M., and, after an hour's delay, formed, and marched, headed by the regimental band and drum corps under Drum-Major John Smith, to the foot of Montague street, and there embarked on board the small steamer *Schultz*, which had been chartered for the occasion. The battalion, numbering all told some ninety, was under the command of the senior officer, Captain T. M. Hempstead, the commander of Company D, and was divided into four platoons, which were commanded respectively by "Brevet" Dean, Lieutenants Kempton and Laidlaw, Captain Bush, and Lieutenant Deacon; Lieutenant Coite, of Company I, performing well the duties of adjutant. The guests were composed of Brevet Major-General Jourdan, the Thirteenth's former respected commander; Col. Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Major Daniell, Surgeon Baldwin, Adjutant Richards, Commissary Scrymser, Messrs. Van Cleef, Blakeney, and several others. At a little after 9 o'clock, all being on board, including a small howitzer which was placed in the bow of the boat, the little steamer glided down the stream toward the Battery. Here, according to a previously arranged plan, the battalion disembarked (the guests wisely remaining on board), made a short parade up Broadway to Maiden Lane, thence to the foot of Burling slip, where the battalion again embarked, the steamer having moved to this pier, and proceeded on its voyage to New Rochelle. The morning was pleasant, but warmer than the few preceding days; the men therefore felt the effects of the sun's rays during their New York march; still, we presume, the commandants of both companies had some idea of astonishing the natives of that city by an exhibition of the fine material and superior drill of the old Thirteenth of Brooklyn, and they did it effectually, the marchings, especially by division, being exceedingly well done. The sail up the river was almost uneventful. Fort Schuyler was saluted by the dipping of colors, the band meanwhile playing a national air, all of which, naturally enough,

received no response; for if our forts in the harbor responded to the salutation of excursionists they would waste no end of gunpowder. It is, however, fitting that military excursionists should recognize and honor the national flag and the national authority as exemplified in the United States forts. Shortly before noon the steamer glided into the beautiful little harbor of New Rochelle, and was there received by a salute and a small concourse of persons. The artillery in charge of the little piece which fired the salutes was evidently a novice, one discharge of the piece injuring his hand severely, sadly proving the fact. The battalion after disembarkation marched about a mile and a half into the interior of the village, over a dusty road, halting finally at the Huguenot Hotel, kept by B. E. Blakeney, the "member from New Rochelle" attached to Company D. Here the battalion stacked arms, and awaited dinner most anxiously for some two hours; in the mean time enjoying themselves, each according to his taste. During this time the officers and guests occupied the parlors, and were handsomely entertained by Messrs. Quintard and Schuyler, members of the Seventh Infantry, whose hospitality was exceedingly generous, and highly appreciated, as coming from apparent strangers to the majority. At 2:30 o'clock a very fair dinner was served in the wagon house, situated in the rear of the hotel. This over, ball playing, strolling, lounging, riding, bathing, etc., consumed the time until 5 P. M., when assembly was beaten. There was apparently no regular plan laid out for the amusement of the members, so they scattered singly and in squads in all directions, without any definite idea of the hour for returning; therefore, when assembly was sounded, only half the men responded. The proposed review was therefore omitted for want of a battalion. Finally at about 6 o'clock the battalion assembled, and took up the march for the boat, halting at the Neptune House, on the bank of the river, to execute the ceremony of a dress parade, which it did in very fair style, the manual being particularly well done. The battalion then continued the march, and embarked on board the steamer and started for home amid the waving of handkerchiefs by fair hands, and the buzzes of rough voices from a small but enthusiastic assemblage on the wharf. The trip home was delightful, the boat resounding fore and aft with the sounds of mirth, songs, and instrumental music, while the more quiet were seated in earnest conversation, at times listening to the entertaining conversation of that practical soldier General Jourdan, or enjoying the jokes of the jolly Laidlaw or "Brevet" Dean. At 9 o'clock or thereabouts the boat landed its freight at the foot of Montague street amid the booming of cannon and the fizzing of skyrockets, etc. The battalion marched up the "Heights," which were crowded with people, the whole line being lit up with many-colored lights, and presenting a very enchanting appearance. On the "Heights" were met the escort, composed of Company B, Captain Baldwin, which turned out in goodly numbers, and looked exceedingly well. Then came the march to the armory through streets lined with people, with fireworks ascending along the entire route, all of which was a fitting end of a pleasant excursion.

**FIRST CAVALRY.**—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment held on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., a new uniform was adopted similar to that adopted by the Third Cavalry some time since—the "Prussian Hussar" uniform. The members are gradually receiving these new uniforms, and the regiment will make an improved appearance. We shall publish a more complete description of the uniform hereafter.

**NINTH INF.**—Since the date of the letter of our correspondent, given in another column, matters at the camp have had their usual course, and the routine laid out at the commencement has been carefully followed, and the morale of the regiment exhibits daily visible improvement. Company and battalion drills occupy a large portion of the time, and the men are gradually becoming proficient and accustomed to the soldier's duties of camp life. The larger portion of the Ninth is composed of untried materials, many of whom should be kept in the squad until a sufficient amount of instruction is received as to the manner of properly executing the manual before being admitted into the ranks of the regiment. The necessity for this is daily shown at guard mounting, but more particularly at the regular evening dress parade. These parades have been generally very fairly executed, but their effectiveness has been somewhat lessened by the awkwardness of a portion of the command. The men in many instances are green relative to guard duties; the "running of the guard" was, therefore, at one time an easy matter. As an incident, we give the following as an illustration of the greenness of some of the men: A gentleman, an officer of the division, on a visit to the camp, inquired of one of the men on guard as to the number of posts; to which he replied *three*. Thinking he did not understand him, he asked what was the usual detail from each company for guard duty; to which the man again evasively answered *three*. But, says the officer, *three* what; *three* files? "What do you mean by files?" said the man. "Why, two men, of course," replied the officer. "Well, to tell the truth, sir," answered the man, "I don't know anything about this soldier business; all I know is, I'm here in uniform, and on guard, but as to the number of posts and what constitutes a file I'm totally ignorant." This is only one instance, and occurred in the early days of the encampment; still little episodes of this character are taking place daily; and we met several on Thursday last who confounded the dress parade held that

afternoon in the presence of Governor Hoffman and staff in citizen's dress with a review. The parade on this afternoon was well performed, and the Commander-in-Chief expressed much satisfaction at the handsome appearance of the command, the men appearing to great advantage in their dress uniform, with white cross belts and trousers. Prior to the dress parade, the Governor and staff inspected the camp, and complimented the officers and men on its excellent condition, which compliment was well merited. The encampment, perhaps, might be improved in its location, it being too near the railroad station, and the streets apparently a little narrow, giving the camp a contracted appearance. We omitted to state that the Governor was on the grounds received with the salute proper to his rank. After the dress parade the regiment marched to the West End Hotel, located about a mile from the camp, and there stacked arms, took a drink—of water—and shortly afterwards returned to camp. The men are allowed the privilege of leaving camp during the evening, returning at tattoo, which they willingly do, very little trouble being experienced, and the majority of the men having little desire to leave the pleasant association of their own company. We heard of no trouble between officers and men, the command being under an excellent state of discipline, and beginning to realize the duties of soldiers, which was not the case in the first days of the encampment. A grand ball is to be given to the regiment on Friday evening by the guests of the Continental Hotel, which hotel has been the "mess department" of the regiment during its stay at Long Branch. On Saturday the men will be allowed rest and time to prepare for the return of the regiment on Monday.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Last week Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry, elected Valentine Steitz first lieutenant, and Fred. Gebhard second lieutenant. The first annual afternoon and evening picnic of the Seventy-first drum corps will be held at Funk's Union Park, foot of Sixty-third street, on Friday, September 16. Drum-Major N. Jenks is president of the corps; E. G. Freeman, vice-president; E. Hetherton, treasurer; and J. Maltby, secretary. The Fifth brigade, Second division, we learn, will parade for field movements at Prospect Park parade grounds next month. The encampment of the Ninth at Long Branch has occupied considerable public attention during the past week. The press have daily detailed the working of this prominent command and its civilian commandant; at times eulogistic in its remarks of the latter, then again sarcastic. All this, of course, is to be expected, and the regiment as a whole must bear the weight of these public opinions until its commander gives more evidence than as yet witnessed of his capability to govern the regiment militarily as well as financially. This fact has not been as yet established, although our own and other correspondents at "Camp Gould" seem surprised at Colonel Fisk's rapid improvement in military knowledge. No one doubts Colonel Fisk's capacity to acquire the knowledge, which can be obtained only by hard study, continuous and long practice, which the commandant of the Ninth has not as yet performed. Military ignorance is therefore expected on Colonel Fisk's part, the superior knowledge of subordinates alone saving the regiment from ridicule and demoralization. National Guard news has been unusually dull this summer, but we presume the cool days and evenings of the fall months will awaken a renewed interest. An election for second lieutenant is ordered in Company E of the Seventh Infantry on the evening of the 2d proximo. There are, perhaps, few cities of the size of Albany which exhibit the same amount of military spirit, or so great a degree of rivalry among regiments and companies. The result of this is shown in continued improvement. Companies B and H of the Seventy-ninth Infantry are the companies mustered out in compliance with orders from General Headquarters State of New York, reducing the regiment to a battalion. The several regiments of the First brigade, First division, will be inspected and mustered during the last week of September and first week of October. A field day and review of the First division to be held early in the fall are under discussion. We presume, as the division has no adequate parade grounds of its own, it will apply for the use of those attached to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and set apart for the exclusive use of the Second division. Even these grounds do not give space enough for the manœuvring of a body as large as the First division. It is about time the division had grounds within its own limits. Company E of the First Infantry, Captain J. C. J. Langbein, proclaims per posters that it will hold a picnic "on the 30th of August at Landmann's Park from 10 A. M. till after dark." Mr. Leo C. Dessar has been elected first lieutenant of Company A, Ninety-sixth Infantry, vice F. Snyder, resigned. Colonel C. W. Swift, U. S. Volunteers, has been elected captain of Company B, Seventy-first Infantry, vice Simmons, resigned; and Charles Fred. De Borst, first lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned.

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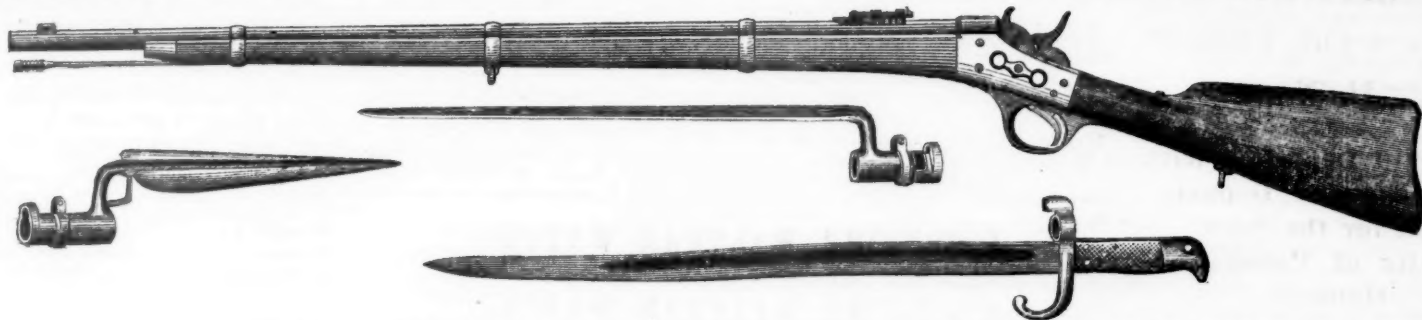
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### DIED.

TODD.—At Philadelphia, August 3, ANN MARY COLEMAN, wife of Lieutenant C. C. Todd, U. S. N., aged 18 years, 7 months.

TODD.—At Philadelphia, August 11, JAMES THORNTON, son of Lieutenant C. C. Todd, U. S. N., aged 24 days.

WILLIAMS.—At Fort Totten, D. T., on the evening of August 3, WILLIAM BETTS, youngest child of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. and Mary N. Williams.

QUIRK.—At Union Hill, N. J., Wednesday, August 24, NICHOLAS, only son of Captain Paul, U. S. A., and Mary T. Quirk, aged 1 year and 3 months.

NEIDE.—At Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of the 17th of August, MARY M. J. NEIDE, wife of Captain Horace Neide, U. S. A.

CLEMENTS.—Near Rockville, Montgomery Co., Maryland, June 27, 1870, First Lieutenant GEORGE A. H. CLEMENTS, U. S. Army, unassigned.

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4 TIMES A SECOND,  
345,600 TIMES A DAY,  
240 TIMES A MINUTE,  
2,419,200 TIMES A WEEK,  
14,400 TIMES AN HOUR,  
10,368,000 TIMES A MONTH,  
126,144,000 TIMES A YEAR.

MORE IS EXPECTED FROM A WATCH THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night, not only on week days but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up, when he walks or rides. In fact it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place, and in every position.

### A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

will fulfil all these requirements. If wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

### A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 Wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts, making altogether 163 separate pieces.

EVERY GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH HAS SEVEN JEWELS.

The Extra Jewelled have Eleven Jewels.

The Full Jewelled have Fifteen Jewels.

### A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single Watch cost over a hundred thousand dollars, yet we sell these Watches in a solid silver hunting case for \$18. The same Watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for ten times as much.

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten Watches could be made by putting these parts together again without any reference to their former combination. This is a great advantage. For if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

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is made with special reference to durability. Other watches will run for a year or two, and then give out and require constant repairs, but a Waltham Watch will run faithfully for many years.

We sell these Watches:

In Solid Silver Hunting Cases	-	-	-	-	\$18
In Solid Gold Hunting Cases	-	-	-	-	\$70

We have prepared an Illustrated Price List, which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch. Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co., No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The terms on which we sell these Watches are very liberal. We will send them by Express to any one, in any State or Territory, with the bill to be collected on delivery. On every bill we send there are printed instructions to the Express agent to allow the purchaser to open the package and examine the Watch before paying. If not satisfactory, you need not take it; and even after you have taken it, if it should not prove satisfactory, we will exchange it without expense, or

### REFUND THE MONEY.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us, and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Orover, or Faint Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid gold or silver case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

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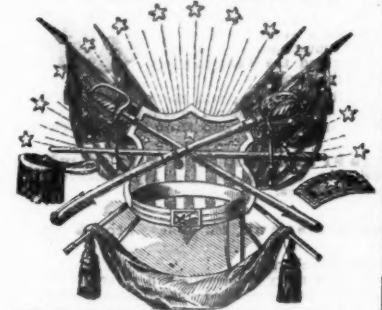
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**NON-FORFEITURE.**  
All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-for-  
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on the new CONTRIBUTION PLAN of Dividends.  
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**NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL** in the United States  
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**OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY**  
will be insured in time of peace without extra  
charge, and in the event of hostilities or war, will  
be charged nothing for the increased hazard. Un-  
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one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days.  
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days.

One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a  
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No notes required.  
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**OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY IN-  
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A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 de-  
posited with the Insurance Department of New York.  
No restrictions upon residence or travel in any  
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## NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 19, 1870.

**BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT**  
of the United States, there will be sold at  
Public Auction, at the U. S. Armory, Springfield  
Mass., Tuesday, September 20, 1870, the following  
Government stores, to wit:  
2,000 Carbines, various models.  
35,000 Muskets, rifles, various models.  
90,000 Buckles, various sizes; Japan and Brass  
plated.  
2,400 Pistols, Remington.  
46,000 Rosettes.  
749 Whips.  
3,500 Irons for Artillery Harness.  
25,000 Bayonets.  
37,000 Barrels, various stages.  
1 Horse.  
Large quantity of Parts of Arms various  
models, Accoutrements, Machines,  
Saddles, Bridles, Wadding Paper,  
etc.  
Detailed catalogues will be furnished upon ap-  
plication, at the Ordnance office, after September  
1, Washington, D. C.  
TETUS Cash.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1870.

**UNDER THE AUTHORITY** of the  
Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer  
of the Army is empowered to enlist a number of  
suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned  
officers in the Army, for the duties of "the obser-  
vation and report of storms, by telegraph and  
signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern  
lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolu-  
tion of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at  
different stations throughout the country, and the  
meteorological reports to be made, render the duty  
upon which these non-commissioned officers will be  
employed interesting as a branch of scientific  
study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable  
hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for  
young men of good education desiring to devote  
themselves to reading or to the study of a profes-  
sion, the duty being of such a nature as, with care  
and diligence will permit time to be devoted to  
study. The pay and allowances of these non-com-  
missioned officers, when not serving with troops,  
amount to about \$900 per annum; when serving  
with troops, about \$360; in the latter case, quarters,  
fuel, subsistence, and clothing are provided by the  
Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily  
limited, each candidate will be subject to an exami-  
nation.

Applications setting forth character, acquire-  
ments, and fitness, with testimonials, may be ad-  
dressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army,  
No. 1,719 G street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnish-  
ed on application to this office.

## PROPOSALS FOR TENT POLES.

**OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,**  
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 15, 1870.  
**SEALED PROPOSALS** in duplicate will be re-  
ceived at this office until the 20th day of September,  
1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets com-  
mon or A Tent Poles, more or less.  
The Poles to be manufactured from the best  
clear white pine.  
For specifications, conditions, and further in-  
formation, apply at the Quartermaster's offices at  
Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; New  
York; Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffers-  
onville, Ind.; and Washington, D. C.  
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.  
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and  
endorsed "Proposals for Tent Poles."  
By order of the Quartermaster-General,  
C. H. HOYT,  
A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

## NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.**

CONGRESS having provided by Acts approved  
June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the re-  
issue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value  
thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and  
marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the  
United States, the following instructions are pub-  
lished for the benefit of those interested.

Applications should be made direct the Sur-  
geon-General, from whose office the necessary  
blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will  
be given by the Surgeon-General, upon any manu-  
facturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond  
in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two  
sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs,  
without extra charge to the soldier, and make good  
all defects of material or workmanship without ad-  
ditional charge, subject in all cases to the inspec-  
tion of such persons as the Surgeon-General may  
designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this  
Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting  
the limb will also be furnished upon a written re-  
quest addressed to the Surgeon-General.

Applications for commutation will be certified  
by the Surgeon-General, and transmitted to the  
Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through  
the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this  
Office with the blank form of application, the ex-  
pense of employing an attorney or agent will be  
in no case necessary.  
J. K. BARNES,  
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

## PROPOSALS.

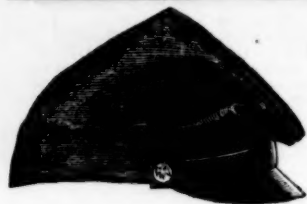
**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.**

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 15, 1870.  
**SEALED PROPOSALS**, in duplicate, will be re-  
ceived at this office until 12 m., the 30th day of Au-  
gust, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand  
(2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000)  
Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or  
pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be  
furnished by the United States and delivered to the  
contractor at the Depot of Jeffersonville, Ind. The  
Tents when completed will be delivered at the  
same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded  
disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.  
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening  
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned  
and distinctly endorsed "Proposals for the Manu-  
facture of Tents."

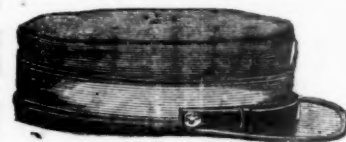
For specifications, conditions, and further infor-  
mation, apply at either of the Quartermaster's  
offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York;  
Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville  
Ind.; or Washington, D. C.  
By order of the Quartermaster-General,  
C. H. HOYT,  
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S.  
Depot Quartermaster.





# BENT & BUSH,

ESTABLISHED 1823,



Would call the attention of the OFFICERS of the U. S. Army and Navy, Revenue and Marine Corps, to our large, fresh, and elegant stock of  
**Epaulets, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Straps, Laces,**  
 BUTTONS, CORDS, SHOULDER-KNOTS, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

WE MAKE THE MANUFACTURE OF  
**ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY,**

and are confident that an examination will convince all that our Caps are the *BEST MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

**Remember!** We use PURE INDIGO BLUE BROADCLOTH, which will not FADE or SHRINK.

**Remember!** Instead of paste-board in the top of our Army Cap, we use LEATHER, JAPANNED on BOTH SIDES. Consequently the tops are IMPERVIOUS to WATER, and will not WARP out of shape.

**Remember!** Our Caps are faithfully and strongly sewed, and will never rip.

In addition to wearing well, our Cap sets gracefully on the head, and preserves a trim stylish appearance till worn out. We have during the past year sold over 12,000 of them to Sergeants and Privates in the Regular Army, and have yet to hear the first complaint in regard to them.

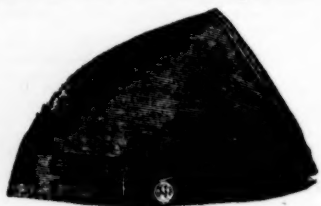
In order to make it an object for parties to interest themselves in the sale of our Caps we hereby offer to the person ordering

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CAPS during the year—commencing January 1, 1870—\$100 IN GOLD,	
THE SECOND LARGEST ORDER	75 do.
THE THIRD LARGEST do.	50 do.
THE FOURTH LARGEST do.	25 do.

In addition to the above prizes, the parties ordering Caps will make from fifty cents to a dollar profit on each Cap.

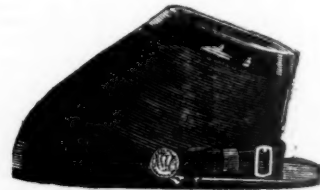
Our Wholesale Price is \$30 per dozen, including Cover; \$24 per dozen, without Cover.

We will send them everywhere by Express, C. O. D.



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## The Gatling Battery Gun,

THE ORIGINAL OF MITRAILLEUSES.

Superior in Simplicity, Precision, and Range to either of the European "Machine Guns" suggested by it; discharging from two to four hundred shots per minute, with extreme accuracy, and greater penetration than shells from ordinary field artillery, at equal distances. The most efficient engine for the suppression of riots in cities.

For particulars regarding the above most important addition to modern ordnance, which is now being ordered by many European States, apply to the special agent for the Gatling Gun Company,

**CHAS. H. POND,**  
 No. 179 BROADWAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

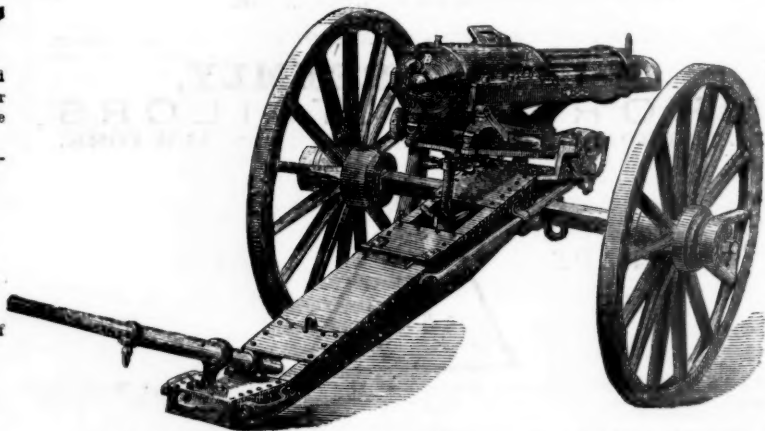
REMINGTON'S CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING ARMS,  
 Recommended by the Army Commission recently convened at St. Louis, as being the First in order of Merit of all arms presented for trial.

WINCHESTER'S REPEATING RIFLES, 12 TO 18 SHOTS.

The Best Repeaters in the world for Military or Sporting purposes.

JOB LOTS OF ARMS,

Suitable for Volunteer Corps and Military Schools, always in stock.



ESTABLISHED IN 1853.



**F. J. KALDENBERG**

Received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, and several at the American Institute of New York, above all competition, for

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS, AMBERS, ETC.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that my Goods are always "Fresh Stock," "Newest Designs," "Most Perfect Finish," the "Best Special Meerschaum," and exclusively my own manufacture. Every article is stamped with my name, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. My prices are no higher than other houses ask, and to prove the superiority of my manufacture, which are the only American-made pipes offered to the Army and Navy, I will send goods for inspection before payment.

I manufacture pipes of all designs to order. Repairing, Boiling, Ambers, etc., attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address for Circulars to **P. O. BOX 6724 NEW YORK**, or call at 4 and 6 JOHN ST., First Floor, up stairs, or at the Store **NO. 71 NASSAU ST.**, cor. John St. N. B. Tobaccos of all brands are constantly kept on hand, and at market prices. All orders are attended to by myself personally.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16, 1870.  
 Mr F. J. KALDENBERG, DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in announcing our entire satisfaction in the magnificent pipe you have just manufactured for our class. Every one that has seen it so far declares it the most splendid piece of workmanship he has ever seen. From the liberal, conscientious manner in which you have executed it, we cordially recommend you to all the Smokers in the Army and Navy, as well as to the lovers of the weed generally. THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF '70, U. S. M. A.

## HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA,

## HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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 CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.  
 FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

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FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees.  
 FENCING MATERIALS AND BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN  
 FLAGS. BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Weichsel Stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.

Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 a piece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and main of all, charge moderate prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.

STORES: { Wholesale, at No. 43 MAIDEN LANE.  
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LETTER-BOX 5,846.

## ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.  
 Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
 General Frank Wheaton.  
 A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
 Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.  
 J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.  
 F. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.  
 H. Reeves, Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.  
 A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.  
 Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.  
 J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.  
 Captain Franklin, U. S. N.  
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